



Hongkong Daily Press.

ESTABLISHED 1857.

Registered as a Newspaper at the General Post Office in the United Kingdom.

COME AND HEAR

WISEMAN'S

Orchestra.

12.45, 4.30 AND 7.30

[3417]

No. 18,861. 號四十六百八千一第 日三初月十年午戊 HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 6TH, 1918. 三拜禮 號六月一十年七國民華中 PRICE, \$3 PER MONTH.

INTIMATIONS

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY
PORTLAND CEMENT.
In Casks 77 1/2 lbs. net.
In Bags 85 1/2 lbs. net.
SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.,
General Managers. 1463

AQUARIUS WATERS.

Shipped by the

AQUARIUS CO.,

SHANGHAI.

SOLE AGENTS:

CALDBECK, MACGREGOR & CO.

15, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

Telephone No. 75.

[13]

CARTRIDGES.

ARRIVED!!!

A large consignment of **SPORTING CARTRIDGES**, principally loaded with E. C. Powder.

HONGKONG SPORTING ARMS AND AMMUNITION STORE,
5-6, Beaconsfield Arcade. 11896

A LING & CO.

15, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

FURNITURE AND PHOTO GOODS STORE.

Photographic Goods of Every Description in Stock.

Developing, Printing and Enlarging
Canton Marbles in Various Shades.
Telephone 1212. 11896

PEAK TRAMWAY COMPANY LIMITED.

TIME-TABLE

WEEK DAYS	
7.00 a.m.	to 8.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes
8.00	" " " " " " " "
9.30	" " " " " " " "
10.30	" " " " " " " "
11.30	" " " " " " " "
12.30	" " " " " " " "
1.30	" " " " " " " "
2.30	" " " " " " " "
3.30	" " " " " " " "
4.30	" " " " " " " "
5.30	" " " " " " " "
6.00	" " " " " " " "
NIGHT CARS	
8.50 p.m.	8.50 p.m., 10 p.m., 11.00 p.m., 11.30 p.m. and 11.45 p.m.
SATURDAY	
7.20 a.m.	to 10.30 a.m. Every 15 minutes
10.30	" " " " " " " "
11.30	" " " " " " " "
12.00 noon	to 12.30 p.m. " " " "
1.30 p.m.	to 1.50 p.m. " " " "
2.00	" " " " " " " "
3.00	" " " " " " " "
4.00	" " " " " " " "
5.00	" " " " " " " "
6.00	" " " " " " " "
NIGHT CARS	
8.50 p.m.	8.50 p.m., 10 p.m., 11.00 p.m., 11.30 p.m. and 11.45 p.m.
SUNDAY	
7.20 a.m.	to 10.30 a.m. Every 15 minutes
10.30	" " " " " " " "
11.30	" " " " " " " "
12.00 noon	to 12.30 p.m. " " " "
1.30 p.m.	to 1.50 p.m. " " " "
2.00	" " " " " " " "
3.00	" " " " " " " "
4.00	" " " " " " " "
5.00	" " " " " " " "
6.00	" " " " " " " "
NIGHT CARS	
8.50 p.m.	8.50 p.m., 10 p.m., 11.00 p.m., 11.30 p.m. and 11.45 p.m.

SPECIAL CARS by arrangement at the Company's Office, Alexandra Buildings, Des Voeux Road Central.
Season and picnic tickets available for all are not already full running at the time stated in the Company's time-table, but not for special cars, can be obtained on application at the Company's Office. No Season ticket will be issued until payment therefor has been made in Bank Notes or by Cheque or Comptroller Order representing Bank Notes.

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,
General Managers. 11896

KOWLOON-CANTON RAILWAY.

TIME-TABLE.

On and after MONDAY, 10th JUNE, 1918, until further Notice.

DOWN TRAINS

Stations		No. 1 Through Express a.m.	No. 2 Local	No. 3 Through Express a.m.	No. 11 Local	No. 17 Local	No. 18 Through Express p.m.	No. 19 Local	No. 20 Local	No. 21 Local	No. 22 Local	No. 23 Local	No. 24 Local	No. 25 Local	No. 26 Local	No. 27 Local	No. 28 Local	No. 29 Local	No. 30 Local	No. 31 Local	No. 32 Local	No. 33 Local	No. 34 Local	No. 35 Local	No. 36 Local	No. 37 Local	No. 38 Local	No. 39 Local	No. 40 Local	No. 41 Local	No. 42 Local	No. 43 Local	No. 44 Local	No. 45 Local	No. 46 Local	No. 47 Local	No. 48 Local	No. 49 Local	No. 50 Local	No. 51 Local	No. 52 Local	No. 53 Local	No. 54 Local	No. 55 Local	No. 56 Local	No. 57 Local	No. 58 Local	No. 59 Local	No. 60 Local	No. 61 Local	No. 62 Local	No. 63 Local	No. 64 Local	No. 65 Local	No. 66 Local	No. 67 Local	No. 68 Local	No. 69 Local	No. 70 Local	No. 71 Local	No. 72 Local	No. 73 Local	No. 74 Local	No. 75 Local	No. 76 Local	No. 77 Local	No. 78 Local	No. 79 Local	No. 80 Local	No. 81 Local	No. 82 Local	No. 83 Local	No. 84 Local	No. 85 Local	No. 86 Local	No. 87 Local	No. 88 Local	No. 89 Local	No. 90 Local	No. 91 Local	No. 92 Local	No. 93 Local	No. 94 Local	No. 95 Local	No. 96 Local	No. 97 Local	No. 98 Local	No. 99 Local	No. 100 Local	No. 101 Local	No. 102 Local	No. 103 Local	No. 104 Local	No. 105 Local	No. 106 Local	No. 107 Local	No. 108 Local	No. 109 Local	No. 110 Local	No. 111 Local	No. 112 Local	No. 113 Local	No. 114 Local	No. 115 Local	No. 116 Local	No. 117 Local	No. 118 Local	No. 119 Local	No. 120 Local	No. 121 Local	No. 122 Local	No. 123 Local	No. 124 Local	No. 125 Local	No. 126 Local	No. 127 Local	No. 128 Local	No. 129 Local	No. 130 Local	No. 131 Local	No. 132 Local	No. 133 Local	No. 134 Local	No. 135 Local	No. 136 Local	No. 137 Local	No. 138 Local	No. 139 Local	No. 140 Local	No. 141 Local	No. 142 Local	No. 143 Local	No. 144 Local	No. 145 Local	No. 146 Local	No. 147 Local	No. 148 Local	No. 149 Local	No. 150 Local	No. 151 Local	No. 152 Local	No. 153 Local	No. 154 Local	No. 155 Local	No. 156 Local	No. 157 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Local	No. 655 Local	No. 656 Local	No. 657 Local	No. 658 Local	No. 659 Local	No. 660 Local	No. 661 Local	No. 662 Local	No. 663 Local	No. 664 Local	No. 665 Local	No. 666 Local	No. 667 Local	No. 668 Local	No. 669 Local	No. 670 Local	No. 671 Local	No. 672 Local	No. 673 Local	No. 674 Local	No. 675 Local	No. 676 Local	No. 677 Local	No. 678 Local	No. 679 Local	No. 680 Local	No. 681 Local	No. 682 Local	No. 683 Local	No. 684 Local	No. 685 Local	No. 686 Local	No. 687 Local	No. 688 Local	No. 689 Local	No. 690 Local	No. 691 Local	No. 692 Local	No. 693 Local	No. 694 Local	No. 695 Local	No. 696 Local	No. 697 Local	No. 698 Local	No. 699 Local	No. 700 Local	No. 701 Local	No. 702 Local	No. 703 Local	No. 704 Local	No. 705 Local	No. 706 Local	No. 707 Local	No. 708 Local	No. 709 Local	No. 710 Local	No. 711 Local	No. 712 Local	No. 713 Local	No. 714 Local	No. 715 Local	No. 716 Local	No. 717 Local	No. 718 Local	No. 719 Local	No. 720 Local	No. 721 Local	No. 722 Local	No. 723 Local	No. 724 Local	No. 725 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VICTOR RECORDS.

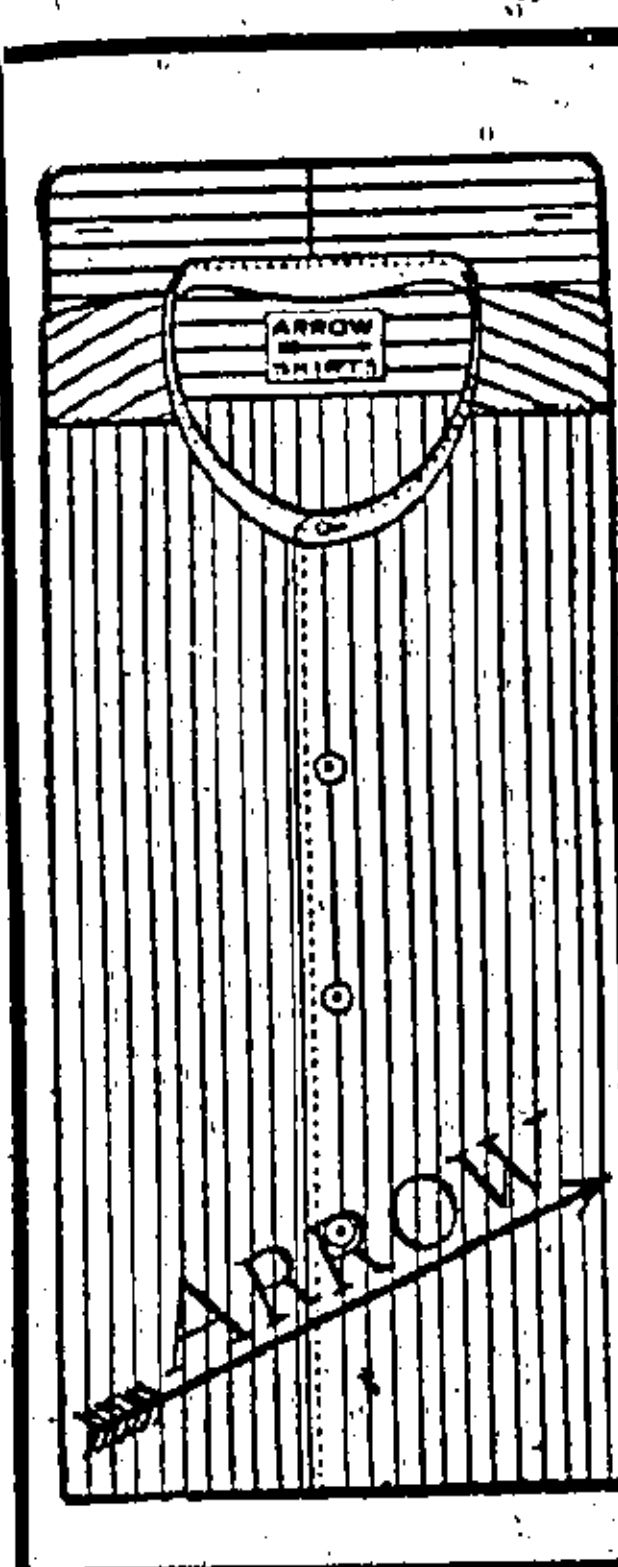
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FOLLOWING:-

Fancy Tales, Monarchs, Reina Maria,
Imperiales, Perfectos, Epicures,
Ministros, Estrellas, Panetelas,
Army and Navy, Lords of England.

SOLE AGENTS FOR
HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA,
LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.NORTH MANCHURIAN PLAGUE
PREVENTION SERVICE.INTERESTING EXTRACTS FROM
THE ANNUAL REPORT.

In the sixth annual general report of the North Manchurian Plague Prevention Service for the year ending September, 1918, Dr. Wu Lien Teh, the Director and Chief Medical Officer, says:-

OUTBREAK OF PNEUMONIC PLAGUE.
From December 13th onwards reports reached Peking from missionaries resident in Mongolia that an epidemic resembling pneumonic plague had broken out in that region. I was instructed by the Foreign Office and the Ministry of Interior to proceed to the spot and investigate. I left Peking on January 2nd of this year and, travelling by the Peking-Kalgan-Suiyuan Railway, reached Fengchen, the terminal station, the next evening. The weather was cold and facilities were scarce, but I found no difficulty in definitely diagnosing pneumonic plague in a passenger who was on the point of leaving Fengchen Railway station for the South. Apparently, the epidemic had already reached the northern terminus of the Peking-Kalgan Railway and the Government was taking immediate steps to stop the traffic on the line, but the disease had already made considerable headway elsewhere, for the cart routes from the infected regions southwards and eastwards were unguarded and several towns in Mongolia, Suiyuan, Shansi and Chihli were attacked. Thanks to the energetic action taken by the Ministry of Interior, headed by Vice-Minister Yu Pao Hsuan, and by Tsuchi Yen Hsi Sun of Shansi, who called in medical aid from all sources, the epidemic was finally stamped out in April with the loss of fifteen thousand lives.

So far as our information went, the epidemic started in the neighbourhood of the small town of Patzobolung in Southern Mongolia, travelled eastwards to Pao-touchea and Sarat, then, invaded Suiyuan and Kweihsia, from which it spread later on eastwards to Fengchen, Intungfu, and the railways, and southwards to Soping, Tsuyun, Sochow, Hsinchow, and neighbourhood of the capital city of Taiyuanfu. Isolated cases also occurred afterwards in Hsuanhuafu, Peking, Tsinanfu, Pengpu, Changning, and even Nanking on the south of the Yang-tse River.

Altogether a vast area of ground was covered, comprising eight provinces (Southern Mongolia, Suiyuan, Chahar, Shansi, Chihli, Shantung, Anhwei, Kiangsu) and five railway-lines (Peking-Suiyuan, Chengting-Taiyuan, Peking-Mukden, Peking-Hankow and Tientsin-Pukow).

It is interesting to note that in this, as in the great Manchurian Plague of 1910-11, the epidemic started in the vast regions of Mongolia towards the end of autumn and disappeared at the approach of spring. No rodents or insects played any part in its transmission, which was done purely through the breath passing from one sick person to another. Further research will probably prove that the early cases occurred among settlers in those portions of Mongolia which have been marked as endemic centres of the disease.

THE INFLUENZA EPIDEMIC.
The early days of spring brought another rapidly-spreading, but fortunately less serious epidemic in the form of Influenza (La Grippe) which was first recognised by us in Harbin in the first week of April. More than half of the inhabitants (Chinese and Russians) were attacked. Fortunately, the majority of cases were mild, and no deaths were reported. One of the most serious seen by us was that of one of our medical officers, who experienced sore throat, severe headache, high fever, profuse running from the nose, bronchitis, and aching pains all over the body, leaving him weak for two weeks afterwards. From Harbin, the epidemic spread in all directions and followed the usual routes of travel by land and sea, and soon reached Peking, Tientsin, Shanghai, Canton, and even some tropical regions. Apparently, this epidemic is the same as that prevailing in Europe, known as the Spanish disease, which has caused much havoc among soldiers and civilians. It is acknowledged in Germany that over 180,000 of her soldiers caught the disease this year. One interesting fact ascertained from this world-wide infection is that the characteristic microbe (the "Pfeiffer" bacillus) regarded as the cause of Influenza, has been found in only ten per cent. of the cases examined. The disease at this moment of writing is still prevalent in Harbin, Peking, Japan and Vladivostok.

Like Scarlet Fever, Influenza appears to have been introduced into China within recent years, and the Government will do well to bear in mind that although mild at present, it may, unless the necessary hygienic precautions are adopted, take a virulent form in the course of years, as has been the case with Scarlet Fever.

THE RED CROSS IN SIBERIA.
Since the American Red Cross Society in Siberia has officially undertaken the organisation of the Medical Service for the Czech-Slovaks, we have written to Dr. R. B. Teusler, Head of the American Red Cross Society operating in these parts, offering them the use of part of our Hospitals at Harbin, Lahausu, Sanning and Tachihio for their work in case of necessity.

In the meantime, I am glad to state that the Japanese Military Red Cross, working in the Amur Region, asked for one of the three main blocks of buildings of our new Tachihio Hospital. Such practical co-operation will, I am sure, prove beneficial to the cause of the Allies.

HARBIN'S PROSPERITY.
The signs of prosperity both in the Chinese and Russian town of Harbin, to which I drew attention in my 1917 report, have steadily increased during the past year. New houses and factories are being continually put up, and fabulous sums are paid for land and houses. The Russian population has doubled itself, while the Chinese have trebled in number during the last four years. A pure, general water-supply system for this large population of nearly 200,000 is urgently needed in place of the unsatisfactory individual wells, which cost nearly Rs. (Continued at foot of next column.)

ST. ANDREW'S SOCIETY.
SHANGHAI.THE TREATMENT OF GERMANS
AFTER THE WAR.

At the annual general meeting of the members of the St. Andrew's Society Shanghai, on October 28th, Mr. D. C. Dick, the Chairman, said that in place of the annual ball last year they had had a collection for the Scottish Red Cross Fund and as a result they had been able to send home £4,907.6.3.

GERMANS AFTER THE WAR.

Speaking of the change which had come over the aspect of the war, the Chairman asked those present how they were going to treat the Germans after the war. Were they going to take them back and tell them what good chaps they were, who had been badly let down by their Kaiser, and that now he was out of it they would forget everything and let bygones be bygones? He hoped not. Shedding a Kaiser, or the whole Hohenzollern crowd for that matter, would not alter German nature. It would take centuries to do that, and until it was done they should avoid them as they would something unclean and vile. He asked them not to worry about calling them Huns or Boches to indicate loathing. It appealed to the laudable mind. Surely the name of German would carry enough opprobrium with it to last some generations. In Scotland, in the days of his youth, the legend "Made in Germany" meant "Give it a miss." Germans are made in Germany and should therefore be treated as such. The Chairman concluded by expressing the pride of all Scots that the command of the British Army should be in the hands of a Scot and that the command of the Allied Armies should be entrusted to representatives of nations who had been so friendly for years—France and Scotland.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, Sir Edward Fraser, Vice-President, Mr. G. L. Campbell, Treasurer, Mr. D. C. Dick, M. E. Anderson, C. M. Bain, J. W. C. Bonnar, D. MacDonald, D. McColl, D. McGregor, Dr. H. Couper Patrick, John Prentice, C. H. Rutherford, E. M. Ross, A. G. Stephen, G. Wallace, C. W. Porter, R. G. Dowie, R. R. Hynd, R. A. Stuart, Hon. Secretary, and A. W. Macphail, Hon. Treasurer.

It was decided to celebrate St. Andrew's Day this year by a collection among the members for the Scotch Red Cross.

BRITISH IN SIBERIA.

The British community of Shanghai will not fail to notice the telegram from Vladivostok (save the *Post*, *Daily News*) describing how the British Expeditionary Force, many of whom were quite unfit for arduous work when they left Hongkong to go to Vladivostok, are undauntedly braving the rigours of a Siberian winter to push on to the Urals. If the well-equipped Japanese Expeditionary Force, now going into winter quarters, has been removed from all the comforts and supplies of their home country, feel the hardships of the winter, as the Tokio official telegram tells us, how much more so the British troops, who have not flinched before the call of duty to bring help to the Czech-Slovaks and the Russians against Bolshevism and the Hun? We do not doubt that the fellow residents will not doubt that this example of patriotism and unselfishness to see that their fellow-countrymen, so many thousands miles removed from any possible base, are as well supplied as may be with what they need to protect them against the winter.

BRITISH WELCOMED AT OMSK

Official—General Knox arrived at Omsk on the 26th and received a warm welcome from a large number of persons, official and otherwise, representatives of the Siberian Government, a guard of honour, being on the platform.

The British troops arrived at Omsk on the 27th. General Volodsky, the Commander of the Russian troops, received them under a green arch built at the entrance to the railway depot, which was decked with the Union Jack. Troops, schoolboys and girls lined the street and the crowd cheered Great Britain as the saviour of Russia. The Siberian Government distributed publications welcoming the British, while the Press enthusiastically praised British chivalry in rescuing Russia. The salvation of the salvation of Russia cannot be expected from other countries than Britain and France.

10,000 each to construct. With such a large river as the Sungari near by, an unlimited supply of water is easily procurable.

Similar signs of prosperity are noticeable in all the towns lying along the railway and situated on the Sungari and Amur Rivers, where large tracts of land have been opened up and cultivated.

AN APPEAL TO THE CHINESE GOVERNMENT.

In spite of the lessons of the past and the wonderful achievements of modern medicine, which this great war has brought forth, the majority of our people are still unwilling to put their complete faith in scientific medicine. Our authorities are not yet alive to the urgent needs of a scientific and technical education, and whatever efforts have been made hitherto have been of a spasmodic character. It is earnestly hoped that when the Powers other than America and Japan decide to return the balance of the Boxer Indemnity, amounting to tens of millions of pounds sterling, a considerable sum of money will be earmarked for the noble purpose of medical education, preventive medicine and hospital development, without which no country may be called progressive. Our nation is backward because the minds and bodies of her citizens are backward, and only a proper understanding of scientific thought as exemplified in the practice of modern hygiene can alleviate it.

The Peking Central Hospital, which was formally opened on 27th January, 1918, may be regarded as one of the many undertakings required to keep this country abreast of the times.

NORTH BORNEO CHAMBER
OF COMMERCE.THE GOVERNMENT AND THE
WAR.

At the eighth annual general meeting of the North Borneo Chamber of Commerce, the Chairman (the Hon. Mr. W. G. Darby), said:—It is only natural that I should refer first of all to matters connected with the war for such matters throw completely into the shade other subjects which, in less anxious times, would have demanded and received a fuller share of our attention.

GOVERNMENT'S REFUSAL TO LEVY WAR TAXATION.

First of all in regard to the war taxation, in proposing which this Chamber took a leading part, members already know that certain proposals which were unanimously adopted by a fully representative Committee appointed by H.E. the Governor to consider the matter were vetoed by the Court of Directors for reasons that did not at all commend themselves to your Committee. The only result of their protest was an acrimonious report from the Court and, as your Committee thought that embittered correspondence on such a subject was out of place, they have allowed the matter to remain in abeyance. It now rests with members of the Chamber to decide whether publicity should be given to the facts of the case in order that it may be known that the inhabitants of this country are not responsible for the unenviable distinction of residing in the only Colony in the Far East which has done nothing by way of taxation to help our Mother country.

A MAN-POWER TRIBUNAL.

A matter kindred to the above is the question of the establishment of a man-power tribunal to decide whether any further contribution of men can be safely made by the territory. This subject was discussed at a very representative meeting of all planting and commercial interests of the West Coast, which was held last month at Jesselton, and a resolution was unanimously adopted that the Government should be asked to institute a man-power tribunal; in other words, to call into being an authoritative body to decide as to who can be spared and who not. It is satisfactory to be able to report that a few days ago H.E. the Governor has announced that the Court of Directors have agreed to what I think is a very general and public request, both on the part of employers and employees—the former in order that they should not rest under any suspicion of keeping men here who can be spared, and the latter in order that some independent authority shall decide whether their duty lies here or in Europe. It is to be hoped that a thoroughly reliable tribunal will be established which will command the confidence of all, and which, whilst seeing that no men who are essential to interests of the territory are allowed to leave, will also see that no men who can be legitimately spared will be allowed to remain. I feel confident that on all hands there will be a general desire to facilitate the task of the tribunal, and to seek, as far as possible the interests of the Empire, while providing for the legitimate needs of North Borneo, and that those who have to remain here against their wish will loyally accept the situation, even if they have to play the less ambitious part of doing their duty out here. It is understood that the Court of Directors have been in favour of the establishment of a tribunal such as they have now authorised, and their deference, on a matter like this, to public opinion merits our cordial acknowledgment, and in doing so I am confident that they have, from every point of view, taken a very wise step.

THE QUESTION OF FOOD SUPPLIES.

The question of food supplies, both during and after the war has had the earnest attention of your Committee throughout the year. There has been a marked movement in favour of the compulsory planting of foodstuffs by all Companies here, but it seems somewhat doubtful whether this is practicable at the present moment when, owing to the low price of rubber, many Companies can scarcely make both ends meet, and have no funds to devote to such a purpose. We have constantly urged upon the Government the need of a representative Committee to thoroughly examine the whole question, for, in our opinion, the possibility of a world shortage of foodstuffs after the war is quite as urgent a matter as the provision of our immediate requirements, and that now, before a crisis is upon us, is the proper time to take the matter in hand. Meanwhile, it is a pleasure to record that the Government has taken steps to stimulate the planting of paddy by the natives, and it is to be hoped that they will not relax their efforts in this direction.

On the other hand, the Government seems strangely averse to adopt any obvious means of conserving foodstuffs, or of keeping the prices of them as low as possible, by prohibiting their export, and though we have on several occasions urged this course upon them we have not succeeded in getting them to recognize the need of such an elementary business precaution.

THE GOVERNMENT AND GERMAN SUBJECTS.

During the year your Committee have been in constant communication with the Government regarding the further residence here of any German subjects, a matter on which many of our members hold a strong opinion. The Government having definitely declined to meet our views, we, after seeking authoritative advice, propose to take other steps in the matter, which we hope may have some effective result.

FOR THOSE WHO HAVE DONE TO RIGHT.

At the instance of some of the members, we have decided to open a fund for the assistance of North Borneo residents who have joined His Majesty's forces and their dependents. It is designed to meet cases where men may be wounded or killed and where funds may be urgently wanted to meet immediate requirements, and until financial relief (Continued at foot of next column.)

THE EXPORT OF SILVER
FROM CHINA.

The Shanghai Exchange Bankers, replying to the Allied Legations regarding the practicability of the suggestion made by Japan that special permits for the export of silver from China should be given on the recommendation of the foreign Consul concerned, expressed the opinion that such a procedure was not expedient. The bankers considered the matter should be placed in the hands of the Customs Commissioner for decision after the recommendation of the Exchange Bankers had been obtained.

It appears that the Japanese agreement in principle to an embargo on the export of silver also contained the suggestion that foreigners travelling in China be allowed to carry \$500 in silver instead of \$100, as the Chinese desired, and also that silver should be transferable between Chinese parts. Objections are made to the former, while the latter appears to be a question depending on the situation between the North and South, which will disappear if peace is restored.

SERVICES' ENTERTAINMENT
FUND.

The Treasurer of the above fund acknowledges gratefully the following contributions for the period ended November 5th:—

DONATION.

Private Dennis's Joy Ride \$ 5

subscriptions.

A. Denison 5

H. H. Hancock 10

H. F. Campbell 5

E. W. Hamilton (Sept and Oct.) 10

A. Ritchie 10

S. J. Chinchin 10

H. A. Nesbit 10

R. E. Sedgwick 5

C. D. W. 10

D. M. Ross 10

H. W. Bird 10

E. Davidson 10

G. S. Archbutt 10

A. Forbes 5

G. E. Stewart (Sept. and Oct.) 20

J. H. Brister 3

E. G. Smith 3

J. C. Nixon 5

"A Friend" 5

L. N. Leete 10

F. A. Wells 5

Mr. Justice Comper (August to October) 15

P. C. Potts 5

P. S. Cassidy 3

C. H. Blason 5

M. Maas 5

A. E. Crappell 5

W. A. Butterfield (September) 5

G. M. Young 10

G. Dumbarton 5

D. Landale 10

A. Galloway 5

G. Hastings 10

R. Thompson 10

H. Dowbiggin 10

J. W. Taylor 5

"Attorney" 10

Staff of Asiatic Pet. Co. 10

P. P. Woodhouse 10

D. Macdonald 10

J. Macdonald 5

"Anon." 10

W. J. Pringle 5

W. C. F. 300

Dr. Forsyth 50

Staff of E.E.T.C. 14

\$693

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ORDERS ISSUED BY MR. F. C. JENKIN, C.B.E.

WINTER UNIFORM.

All ranks are ordered to parade at Headquarters Club as detailed below. Blue uniform, belt, cap and cover. No other equipment need be carried.

Tuesday, November 5th:—

5.30 p.m.—No. 3 Platoon and Band.

6.00 p.m.—No. 4 Platoon.

Wednesday, November 6th:—

5.30 p.m.—No. 5 Platoon and Ambulance.

6.00 p.m.—No. 6 Platoon.

Thursday, November 7th:—

5.30 p.m.—No. 2 Platoon.

6.00 p.m.—Buglers and Drummers.

Friday, November 8th:—

5.30 p.m.—No. 1 Platoon.

6.00 p.m.—Mounted Police.

Stores officers will attend these parades.

Members not in possession of winter uniform need not attend. They will make written application through their Unit Commanders for an issue of uniform.

BAND PRACTICES—6 P.M.

Fridays, 8th, 15th and 22nd November.

Tuesdays, 12th and 19th November.

November 6th, 1918.

is afforded by way of pension or other available funds at home. With so many calls on everybody's purse it is not expected that any large sum can be raised, and also it is not supposed that any very large sum will be required. We aim at raising £400 or so, which we shall ask the London Chamber of Commerce to administer, and so far as is practicable, we shall furnish them with the names of all members of our community who are at home fighting. The special object of the Fund is to have money ready just at the time when it may be most needed, and I hope all members will be able to spare a mite for so worthy a object.

ELECTION OF COMMITTEE.

The ballot for this resulted in the election of the following gentlemen for the year 1918-1919, viz.—The Hon. Mr. W. G. Darby, Mr. C. E. Chubb, Mr. B. W. Dyer, Mr. W. D. Jupp, the Hon. Mr. Frank E. Leese, Mr. J. Morton, Mr. A. Tremmer, Mr. L. T. Wakeford, Mr. J. N. Wardrop, and Mr. C. Watt, with two Chinese gentlemen to be elected by the Chinese Members of the Chamber in Sandakan and Jesselton respectively. Mr. J. N. Wardrop was unanimously re-elected secretary.

A cordial vote of thanks was accorded to Mr. W. G. Darby (who is leaving for Home) for his services not only to the Chamber of Commerce but to the whole of the planting and business community of the country. Mr. Darby, it was pointed out, was one of those primarily responsible for the formation of the Chamber and had been the chairman since its inception, 64 years ago.

PEACE THE LESSER END OF WAR.

A JUST FIGHT TO THE FINISH.

As time with all that the last four years have meant to the world, Dr. Norman Maclean makes a prophetic utterance in the *Westminster*: "The master word is not Peace but Righteousness."

There are sometimes heard voices summing the nation to repent of the fact that we are at war. These are, however, the voices of false prophets who do not see deep enough to realize that peace requires more frequently to be repented of than even war. Twenty years ago the Armenians were foully massacred, but we kept the peace. That peace calls for a repentance deeper far than any war. In days of ease and prosperity the nation made an idol of peace. There were Peace Societies carrying on a ceaseless propaganda, and Peace Sundays and Peace Congresses; but while our enemies spoke continuously of peace in public, in secret they were sharpening their swords. The prophets of peace forget that the master word in the ethical vocabulary of humanity is not peace, but righteousness. Peace is only the by-product of righteousness and the peace that has not its roots in righteousness is only the scum on the surface of the foul and stagnant pool. To keep the peace when the innocent are being massacred by brute force, when the weak are overwhelmed by greed and lust, that is damnation. In the centuries to come, when men will compute the greatest Christian deeds ever enacted by nations in their corporate capacity, they will doubtless place two in the foremost—the freeing of the world's slaves and the taking of the foremost place in the battle front of this war by Britain in the defence of the right.

The pacifists forget that there are wild beasts yet loose in the world. The shepherd leads the flock to the green pastures, a man of peace; but when the wolves come he must seize his weapons and fight. Let Heaven be praised that in these last years we have proved ourselves shepherds and not hirelings. To-day the wolves snarl as does the pack, despoiled of its prey, turn to its lair.

THE LAST OF MANY.

If anything be certain it is this, that the world-devastating war sprang from the last of world-domination. There is no thought more encouraging to-day than the thought how the dream of world-conquest has always ended in misery. The Kaiser is only the last of many. Three hundred years before the Christian era, Alexander the Great swept through the ancient world like a tornado, but at the age of 32 he died at Bagdad, and his splendid dream of world-domination burst like a bubble. Rome built up a world empire so great that Cicero could write: "Wherever you are, remember you are equally within the power of the Emperor"; but the men who wielded that sceptre came almost all to a violent end, and the Empire fell tottering to the earth.

"I SHALL SUCCEED."

Napoleon dominated the world with the dynamic force of his personality, making Emperors and Kings the servants of his will. We are going to make an end of Europe, he declared when he set forth on the Russian campaign. "In three years we shall be masters of the universe." But the world-beast master of the universe left his armies frozen on the Russian plains, and St. Helena was waiting for him even as he spoke.

The Kaiser is the last victim of the intoxicating gas whence that dream springs. The American Ambassador, Mr. Gerard, has recorded how the last of the Hohenzollerns said, "Alexander, Caesar, Theodor, Frederick, and Napoleon aimed at world-domination: they failed, I shall succeed." But the same unseen powers that brought his predecessors to ruin will doom him also.

HOW JUDGEMENT IS WROUGHT.

It is not by cataclysmic acts that judgment is wrought, but by the regular working of the normal laws that govern life. The ambition of world-conquest is doomed because no human personality is equal to the strain of such a burden. Only colossal egotism can dream such a dream, and when success seems within the grasp the egotism develops into mania.

These would-be conquerors of the world all go the same way. Alexander, convinced that no mere man could win such victories, proclaimed himself a god, and kills his friends for doubting his divinity. Napoleon walks at last among men as if he were a god. "You say man proposes and God disposes," I propose and I dispose," declared the Corsican. The Kaiser has gone the same road. "On me the spirit of God descended," he declared; "I am His weapon, His sword, His vicegerent. Woe to the disobedient. Death to the coward and unbeliever." On the altar of this mad vanity judgment and wisdom are sacrificed. To achieve the end humanity is slain in countless millions.

In eleven years Napoleon slew four millions of the youth and manhood of Europe that he might gratify his megalomania; in four years the Kaiser has slain some twenty millions. But the fruit of that isolation at last in the midst of a horrified world. Napoleon found himself in the end without a friend; and the Kaiser has set the world ablaze against him. The end is inevitable. The mesmerized awake, and then cometh judgment. The sword of the Divine judgment is to-day suspended over Potsdam. The executioners of that judgment will be the people whom he made the writhing tools and suffering victims to his colossal and mad ambition.

TO CONVINCE THE WORLD OF INIQUITY.

In the after years there will doubtless be a Thanksgiving Day in which we recall their deliverance from the clutches of the Kaiser. The thankfulness will be the awful fate from which we are saved.

"A SHIPPING CLERK NAMED BROWN."

HOW HE CAPTURED 150 GERMANS.

Practically the whole of the Kaiser's famed 10th guard division crossed the Marne in the July offensive and "infiltrated" through the woods held by U.S. troops south of Mezy. Few of them got back, their casualties totalling approximately 20,000.

Outnumbering the defenders, the Germans at first swept through the woods rapidly. They went beyond numerous U.S. machine-gun nests, shattering ten, five or two Americans. These men stuck to their posts and that was one reason the German losses were so heavy.

Tales of individual exploits were numerous, men fought till they died in preference to surrender; many cut their way to their own lines. Sergeant J. F. Brown's story is best known in the U.S. "The clerk named Brown," they call him, for a year ago, before he enlisted, he was a Shipping Clerk. His exploit was extraordinary, but army records give adequate confirmation.

Brown, who is 23, commanded a machine-gun detachment of eleven men. After preparatory bombardment the Germans advanced past their dugout. Before they could get their gun into action a party of 100 of the enemy came toward them, and Brown ordered his men to scatter. He took to the woods and watched the Germans smash his machine-gun. Then he started toward the Marne and away from his own lines, and met his Captain, also alone. It was night. The Captain had a pistol, Brown his automatic rifle; they decided to kill Germans until they themselves were killed. They heard two machine-guns near by. They charged one and the Captain was killed. Brown killed the lone German guard. A U.S. corporal alone in the woods joined him then and the two went, after the second machine-gun, which was firing steadily from behind a clump of bushes. Brown had killed three of the gun's crew when his eleven men came up. He resumed command and posted his twelve men about the German trench in twelve directions.

At a signal they opened fire; Brown had crawled to a position from which he raked the trench, and he fired until his gun was too hot to hold. He rested on a stump and continued. There were 100 Germans in the trench. They were surprised, the rapidity of fire and its varied direction must have convinced them that the attackers were in strong force. They surrendered, and Brown headed the column back toward the U.S. Lines. Luck took them to a place where the German advance line was broken. Small, isolated parties of Germans saw the advancing column, and surrendered so that the number of prisoners totalled 150. An enemy barrage was laid down just as they headed across No. Man's Land. It killed four of the prisoners. The clerk named Brown brought in 155 prisoners.

Reporting as regimental headquarters he was met with some scepticism until a military policeman came in with a huge pile of maps and papers Brown had taken from enemy officers and which he had turned over on his way back. "Give me my receipt," said the M.P. and Brown gave it to him. Despite the barrage he had demanded that scribbled record when the military policeman relieved him of the bundle. None of Brown's men were wounded, neither was he.

The world has been saved. To this end the memory must be kept fresh of the crimes and barbarities wherewith the Germans have horrified humanity. Doubtless some will say: forget them, the church is not the place to recall them. But the church is the place to remember them, for the duty of the Church is to convince the world of iniquity.

This is the measure of all iniquity—the poison gas that damned for ever the chivalry of war; the House of God charned into the tortured earth; the martyred nations in which no child is left alive; the million Armenians massacred; the women and children perishing on the high seas; the war waged not on to-day alone but on the centuries of piety and faith.

HIS PLACE IN THE SUN. The Kaiser demanded a place in the sun. The nations must see that he gets it—that every crime and every murder that have made men ashamed of their humanity shall have a place in the sun, illuminated by the rays of noonday.

It is not by paper treaties that the world is to be saved from another overflow of the same diabolic lava. That deliverance can only come by the wrath that worketh judgment and by the change of heart that judgment brings. It is only by remembering the pit of hell they have escaped that the nations will steel their souls to be the ministers of judgment. We have escaped a fate that is appalling to contemplate. That we have escaped it we owe to the heroic hearts of our sailors and soldiers. Through the watch and ward of our seamen no enemy boatload have landed on these shores save as prisoners.

Four years ago the eighty thousand from Mons to the Marne gathered to their breast the Prussian spears, and dying saved the world. Europe, Asia and Africa have drunk deep of the blood of the sons of freedom. They are not dead. From their sacrifices will come the salvation of the world. The men of the British-breed-Americans, Canadians, Australians, Scots, English, whatever their name—have died joyously, counting not their lives dear to them. They died not in vain.

This horizon is aglow with the signs of victory. The men of Mons and Gallipoli head the van of the conquering hosts, unseen. To-morrow the free-born sons of the Empire will solemnly vow to keep faith with their fallen sons and comrades unto the end. And that end will be the fall and ruin of the last of the Caesars.

ROUMANIA'S "PEACE" INSATIABLE GERMAN GREED.

THE FOLLOWING "OBSERVATIONS BY THE ALLIED MINISTERS AT JASSY WITH REGARD TO THE CONDITIONS OF PEACE IMPOSED UPON ROUMANIA BY THE CENTRAL POWERS," DATED MAY 16th, 1918, HAVE BEEN PRESENTED TO BOTH HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT, AND PUBLISHED IN THE FORM OF A WHITE PAPER.

To complete the information we have already furnished, we communicate a statement of the conditions imposed upon Roumania, which demonstrate in the best possible manner the insatiable greed and hypocrisy of German Imperialism.

By request of the German side of the reports states that the treaty admits of neither annexation nor indemnity; but the territories taken from Roumania in the Dobruja, and in the mountain districts contain about one-tenth of the entire population, or more than 500,000 inhabitants, and extend to more than 28,000 square kilometres. Strategic reasons have been invoked to justify the rectification of frontiers. The pretext is absurd; if the Central Empires were to emerge victorious, Roumania would remain in the position of a German colony; and could not in any way constitute a menace to them; on the other hand, the victory of the Entente would re-establish the Kingdom in its integrity, a fact which cannot but be recognised by our enemies. In reality, the most fertile forests of the mountain districts are included in the territories joined to Hungary, and the principal object of these rectifications has been by this means to round off the sporting estates of the Hungarian nobles and to ensure the property of the forest exploitation companies, in which so many persons of importance in the two Empires are interested, and which will thus be in a position to create a monopoly in building timber.

A VIRTUAL WAR INDEMNITY. The Central Empires have stated that the territories taken from Roumania were uninhabited. That is not the case. The district annexed to Hungary contains 170 villages with a total population of over 130,000 inhabitants. This population is exclusively of the pure Roumanian stock, and has preserved its nationality through successive invasions in the mountain valleys, where it found an inviolable refuge during the domination of the Turk.

Finally, the monopoly in the exploitation of the forests and the sale of timber, as well as in the export of cereals, set up by the treaty to the profit of Germany, in reality represent a war indemnity, the payment of which will weigh heavily on Roumania for a long time to come. From this year onwards the profit which Germany will realise as a result of the difference between the real value of the cereals and the prices imposed will be considerable.

Furthermore, the Austro-Germans have enforced the concession to themselves of the right to fix the amount of cereals to be exported, and the valuation of this amount is to be made in relation to their needs and not in relation to the abundance of the harvests. By virtue of this arrangement Roumania, even after the signature of peace, will be forced to submit to a measure of rationing which may well amount to famine. Finally, it is the Roumanian Government who must advance the price of the produce purchased by the Central Empires, opening for them a current account, which need not be settled till a later date and at the latter's convenience.

The treaty has laid down a time-limit, within which the Roumanian Parliament are to approve its terms; no limit is provided for the exchange of ratifications; any unwillingness on the part of the interested Governments will thus be sufficient to ensure the indefinite prolongation to their profit of the enormous advantages which the Austro-Germans are still gaining from the state of war, which, in theory, still exists. The peace of 1913 has not yet been ratified by the Bulgarian Chambers, and this is a precedent which can be followed; besides, the ratification of the treaty by the Roumanian Parliament, which will certainly take place, can scarcely be considered as strictly legal. The two great historical Roumanian parties abstained from participating in the election of this Parliament, which thus took place under the pressure of the German occupation, before the Roumanian soldiers had been able to return to their homes in order to take part in it, and in pursuance of an electoral law which had been abrogated by the Parliament dissolved by the German occupation. This former Parliament was alone qualified to set up the new electoral system on the basis of universal suffrage, which had already been voted in principle. The names of the candidates in this pretence of an election were submitted for the approval of the German authorities, who, in any case, were already in possession of all necessary guarantees, owing to the previous appointment of Mr. Marghiloman and to the abstention of the pro-Entente party.

"BARBAROUS EXPLOITATION."

Far from giving Roumania partial freedom, the present peace will complete her subjugation and her ruin; Germany will continue to occupy her territories, even after the ratification, which, as we have seen, she can put off as long as she may wish; the navigation of the Danube, the posts and telegraphs, and the railways remain under German control; by request of the Roumanian Government, a German delegate has been appointed to each Ministry. War material and munitions are to be stored in the occupied territories and under the care of the German military authorities; finally, Roumania may only keep in being the forces necessary for policing her territory.

A German company for agricultural exploitation has been founded with a capital of 80,000,000 francs. It seeks to create a monopoly of Roumanian agricultural produce under the form of long leases, concluded under cover of the occupation, recognised by the treaties, and amounting, in reality, to expropriation in disguise. On the signature of the treaty of peace, the German command promulgated the following order:

"An order requiring the entire male population of the occupied territories, that is to say, of two-thirds of Roumania, between the ages of 14 and 60, to carry out such work as may be assigned to them. The penalties for disobedience include deportation and imprisonment, and, in some cases, which are not expressly defined, even that of death. To sum up, Germany, by the treaty she has imposed on Roumania, has cynically ignored her own declarations. She has provided for the spoliation of the country for the whole country; and, after the peace, for its barbarous exploitation, and for the draining of its resources to the profit of the conquerors; it turns Roumania into a veritable convict settlement, where the entire population is condemned to hard labour for the benefit of the conquerors. It is a fair example of the German peace."

We should consider it all the more closely, inasmuch as the German delegates informed the Roumanian delegates, who were appalled at being required to accept such conditions, that they would appreciate their moderation when they knew those which would be imposed on the Western Powers after the victory of the Central Empires.

NEW INDUSTRIAL SPIRIT.

MAJOR ASTOR ON RECONSTRUCTION.

Major the Hon. Waldorf Astor, M.P. (Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Food), addressing the Rotary Club at the Holborn Restaurant on "Industrial Reconstruction," referred to an interesting experiment which had been made in his own constituency. During the winter, he said, he had met in conference local trade union leaders, and had discussed with them what had been wrong in the past, with a view to seeing what could be done to improve matters in the future. The result of these conferences had been the creation of a new spirit and a new atmosphere, because they did not previously know sufficient about each other's point of view. (Hear, hear.) One great cause of the late Viscount Rhonda's success was that he applied the system of decentralisation and gave the people themselves, through their local bodies, the administration and control of food. There were still three great spheres upon which ultimately responsibility had yet to be defined. We had not yet defined the final responsibility, first, of the relations between the nations of the world; secondly, of the relations between the Dominions and other countries of the British Empire and the Dominions to each other; and, finally, we had not yet settled where the final responsibility rested in industry. We had, however, taken a great step forward in the Whitley proposals. We wanted as little interference by Government as possible, and there would be the least amount of Government interference where businesses were run in the national interest. (Cheers.) He believed that sometimes trade unionists thought too much of higher wages and not enough of the conditions under which people worked. "If," he proceeded, "we can have a new conception of industry, if we can look upon industry as a form of national service, and if all connected with industry can feel that they do not expect to acquire the same financial interest as in the past, but that their reward should be the feeling that they were serving the State, as the great majority of men and women were doing to-day, then we shall be able to get a new spirit in the country. Then we shall be able to make this country worth living for, that so many of our brave soldiers have died fighting for. We must seize the opportunity now that we are co-operating, of realising a new conception of patriotism, a patriotism which is sinking personal and class differences for the good of the State." (Cheers.) He went on to say he had been in districts, particularly in the early part of the war, where capital and labour were only waiting its conclusion to get at each other's throats. That was not the way to win the war, neither was it the way to make the best of the world after the war was over. "We are not winning this war because we have a good fighting machine," Major Astor concluded, "we are going to win this war because of the spirit of patriotism, of service, and devotion to the country, which has animated our soldiers."

THE TWO BEST-HATED GERMANS. INVENTORS OF GAS AND FLAME THROWERS.

Henry Wellback, a Dutch chemist, resident in New York, who during the first years of the war worked in Leipzig laboratories, says the two most-hated men in Germany to-day are Professor Kraus, the inventor of poison-gas, and Major Reddeman, who invented *flammenwerfer* and the method of hurling boiling oil. When gas and liquid flame were first hurled against their enemies, the Germans proclaimed the inventors heroes. They were fêted, decorated, and recognised as master geniuses. Later, when the two frightful weapons were turned against the German soldiers, they were made deadly consequences that they had ever achieved, and when trainloads of Germans gassed by their own deadly vapours began to arrive from the front, Kraus, became the object of rage and hatred. In the same manner the German people were surprised and delighted when Reddeman developed the flame-thrower, but when the Allies made a better flame-thrower they cried "Atrocities," and began throwing things at their former idol. The Germans are terribly sorry now, according to Wellback, that they ever developed gas and flame as weapons of attack, but only because the weapons are so powerful against them. This is particularly true in Flanders, where the winds from the Channel have mostly favoured the Allies. Both Kraus and Reddeman are undergoing severe "strafing" by German public sentiment, although they still retain their decorations. Reddeman, who used to be known as the "Lord of the *Flammenwerfer*", has now been rechristened the "Prince of Hell."—*Daily Telegraph*.

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THEATRE ROYAL.

"OUR DAY" PERFORMANCES.

"THE BARTON MYSTERY"

A spoofic fantasy in 4 parts by Walter Hackett

ON THURSDAY, 7th November

AND SATURDAY, 9th November

AT 9.15 P.M.

There will be no private booking or sale of advance tickets, so that it will rest entirely with the public to secure good seats.

For the FIRST NIGHT prices will be as follows:—

Centre Block, Dress Circle	\$10.
Remaining " "	\$5.
Stalls	\$5.
Pit and Gallery	\$2.

and for the SECOND NIGHT—

Dress Circle	\$5.
Stalls	\$4.
Pit and Gallery	\$2.

Soldiers and Sailors in uniform half-prices on Second Night.

BOOKING NOW OPENS AT MOUTRIE'S.

[2544]



PRESIDENT WILSON SAYS:

"And when you give it, give absolutely all that you can spare, and don't consider yourself liberal in the giving. If you give with self-adulation, you are not giving at all, you are giving to your own vanity; but if you give until it hurts, then your heart-blood goes into it."

It has been said that St. Andrew's Society is allocating too much of the War Bond Drawing receipts to War Charities. Just think for a minute of the War and not of the Drawing; think of the tragedy beyond words which is being enacted on the battle front; think of the vast relief organisation and the money that is needed to uphold it and think of your own duty in the matter. No, we are not giving too much; we are not giving enough.

HONGKONG ST. ANDREW'S SOCIETY

WAR BOND DRAWING

31st December, 1918.

TICKETS ON SALE AT ALL BAKES, HOTELS, CLUBS AND STORES.

[2365]

HORLICK'S MALTED MILK

(MALTED BARLEY, WHEAT, AND PURE FULL-CREAM MILK).

The Food Drink with all the Virtues.

1. Generates force and sustains it.
2. Gives strength and maintains it.
3. Easily digested and completely absorbed.
4. Delicious and refreshing.
5. Ready in a moment.
6. Suits all ages and conditions.
7. Keeps in all climates.



Supplied by all Chemists and Stores.

Also available in Tablet form to be dissolved in the mouth.

HORLICK'S MALTED MILK CO., SLOUGH, DUCKS, ENG.

[1725]

HEALTH OF THE COLONY.

SOME INTERESTING STATISTICS.

Through the courtesy of the Sanitary Department we are enabled to publish below some interesting figures of the deaths from various causes in the Colony during the present year. The figures relating to tuberculosis, beriberi, respiratory disease (bronchitis, pneumonia, etc.), influenza, and cerebro-spinal fever have been selected because they are responsible for the greatest mortality in the Colony.

The statistics below should furnish the local medical authorities with some food for thought with, we hope, some positive result, because it is obvious that the mortality from all the above-mentioned diseases, except cerebro-spinal fever, which has seen a sliding decrease this year, has risen in such a manner as makes some early action by the authorities necessary in the interests of the Colony's health.

During the first five months of this year the average number of deaths from tuberculosis was 123 per month, but from June to September it rose to 153 per month, and from October 1st to 28th 161 cases had been recorded.

The rise in beriberi mortality was more pronounced, the figures being as follows:—A fraction over 44 per month during the first five months, and a fraction over 86 in the next four months, while between October 1st and 28th 81 cases were recorded.

The deaths from respiratory cases, such as bronchitis, pneumonia, pleurisy, etc., have risen very markedly. Against an average of a fraction over .906 for the first five months of this year, there was an average of .273 in the next four months, while no fewer than 341 deaths were registered from the same causes between October 1st and 28th. The big increase last month would seem to indicate that deaths from influenza, besides being separately registered, also helped to swell the lists of deaths from respiratory causes in those cases where the symptoms were not recognised as influenza.

Official figures show that 108 deaths from influenza were registered in June. The figure fell to 80 in July, to 10 in August, and to one only in September. Last month, however, there was a sudden jump to 81.

The general disquietude at the probability of another cerebro-spinal fever epidemic during this winter does not seem to be shared by the Sanitary Board authorities. The epidemic started in Feb., when 84 deaths were recorded. In March and April the mortality rose to 231 and 255 respectively, and since then there has been a steady and marked decrease.

The heaviest mortality from plague reached in July and August, when the deaths numbered 81 and 99 respectively.

The following mortality statistics are compiled from the official registers.

	Tuber- culosis	Beriberi	Respiratory causes	Influenza	Cerebro- spinal fever
January	148	40	285	0	0
February	122	34	231	0	94
March	96	27	151	0	321
April	115	40	163	0	255
May	114	64	194	0	123
June	201	75	354	108	99
July	147	61	236	50	42
August	134	113	257	10	12
September	150	97	247	1	6
Oct 1 to 28 1918	161	81	341	81	0

The figures for each week of last month—the month's figures are not yet available—are interesting because they disclose such a marked increase in all but beriberi during the second fortnight.

	Tuber- culosis	Beriberi	Respiratory causes	Influenza
For week ended October 6th	26	24	51	1
For week ended October 13th	33	22	78	0
For week ended October 20th	33	20	102	15
For week ended October 27th	49	15	110	27

HONGKONG TRAMWAY CO., LTD.

The approximate statement of traffic receipts for the week ending 2nd November is as follows:

	Receipts for week	Aggregate receipts for 44 weeks
This Year	\$14,001	\$609,222
Last Year	12,291	587,009
Increase	1,700	11,214

TWO HOURS UNDER A
CAPSIZED JUNK.
STRANGE EXPERIENCES OF A
JUNK COOLIE.

A strange story has been related to the Police of the adventures of a junk-coolie, who was imprisoned in a submerged junk for over two hours before he was rescued. It appears that the junk, which contained four persons, was sailing in the direction of Tsing I Island, when it experienced a heavy gale. The sails were lowered but the junk was capsized in a few minutes. An examination launch, which was in the vicinity, immediately went to the assistance of the crew and rescued three of them. The fourth man was missing and was given up as lost. A strong current and a heavy wind carried the capsized junk to Lai Chi-kok, where the derelict was discovered by a Police launch. The Police immediately sighted the junk, and, to their surprise, saw a man staggering out of the cabin in the stern. He was in an exhausted condition but otherwise none the worse for his trying experience. He proved to be the fourth man of the crew and had been in the water for over two hours.

PROSECUTION BY THE
EXPORTS AND IMPORTS
DEPARTMENT.

CHINESE FINED \$150.

At the Hongkong Magistracy, yesterday, before Mr. E. D. C. Wolfe, Chang Yee Chin, a representative of the Shun Fat Co., Importers and Exporters, Queen's Road, pleaded guilty to sending goods to Shanghai without British control, and to sending them to a non-approved firm.

Mr. D. W. Trautman, Superintendent of Imports and Exports, stated that, according to the regulations, the exportation of gunny bags to China could only be allowed to certain firms, and the goods must be consigned to an approved firm. Defendant applied for a permit to export some gunny-bags to the China Commercial Company in Shanghai, which was an approved firm, and the application was granted. The permit was made out and endorsed with the firm's chop. The defendant shipped the goods, but did not send them under the control of the British Consul at Shanghai. It was subsequently discovered that the goods were delivered to a firm other than that for which a permit had been issued. That firm was not an approved firm, although it was not on the Black List. Whether the defendant's action was intentional or not witness could not say.

Defendant stated that it was the custom of his firm to ship the goods by B. and S. boats, but in this instance, owing to lack of space, they had to ship by another boat.

Mr. Wolfe remarked that it was not a question of boats, but of sending the goods to a different consignee. He fined defendant \$150.

UNHAPPY ENDING TO A
LOVE MATCH.
ENAMOURED SWAIN CONSIDERED
TO GAOL.

At the Hongkong Magistracy, yesterday, before Mr. E. D. Wolfe, Wong Au Lung, a fortune teller, was charged, on remand, with harbouring an unmarried girl without the knowledge of her parents. Mr. J. H. Gardiner appeared for the defendant.

The case for the prosecution was that defendant took the girl, who was under twenty-one years of age, to live with him without the consent of her parents. The defence was that the girl represented herself to be over 21 years, and visited the defendant, who remonstrated with her. No compulsion was used. In the circumstances, it was suggested that the couple should marry and live happily ever after. Unfortunately, this solution did not appeal to the irate father, and the enamoured swain was sentenced to nine months' hard labour.

This sentence was imposed as the Magistrate was convinced that the girl was still a minor. The Committee of the Po Leung Kuk, at a meeting held last Sunday, expressed strong indignation at the offence, and wished the defendant to be punished with the utmost rigour of the law. They said that marriage in the case was impossible. It would be prejudicial to the interests of the Chinese community if defendant's crime was condoned. The girl had agreed to return to her parents.

Mr. Wood, of the S.O.A., stated that, having regard to the fact that the age limit was published at \$1 for the benefit of the Chinese when the ordinance was amended last year, he thought that the law should take its course.

CANTON NEWS.

(BY COURTESY OF THE "CHUNG KONG SAN PO.")

CANTON, November 5th.

KING-CROW AFFAIRS.

Replying to the request of the British Consul at Hoihow that Lung's troops be allowed to surrender conditionally, the Military Government says they will be allowed to surrender on conditions, similar to those that Lung's troops have accepted in Lui-chow.

Commander Shum Hung-ying has reported that his forces, with the co-operation of certain gunboats, have captured the strong fort of "Sau Ying," in Hoihow, after serious fighting.

More than ten transports conveying food-stuff and ammunition from King-chow to Hoihow to supply to Lung's troops, were captured by the gunboat "Awang Hang," and an escort of about 200 in the transports was taken prisoner.

MUTINY IN SAMSHUI.

It is reported that one of the regiments of the Yunnan troops sent to Samsui has mutinied. The mutineers were suppressed by other forces, but many of them have deserted with their arms.

OPPIUM CONVENTION.

The Civil Governor, who fears that there will be interference with the anti-opium agreement with Great Britain, has strictly ordered various authorities to prohibit the planting of the poppy in their districts.

SWATOW REPORTS.

Chan Kwong-ming has sent a telegram to the M.P.s protesting against being dismissed from his military appointment of War-chow and Chai-chow by the Tuchen, when he is gaining victories. It is said that Chan is about to surrender to the Peking Government, and will turn against the Tuchen.

We learn that the Tuchen has agreed to transfer the troops whom he sent to Swatow and other places to prevent Chan's return, and it is hoped that Chan's surrender to the North is not a fact.

SPORT.

FOOTBALL.

H.M.S. "TAMAR," 2; H.M.S. —, 1.

An exciting football match took place on the Dockyard ground on Monday evening, when the above two teams met. The Tamar had the services of Biggs, Crocker, Smith and Luxon of their first eleven, and H.M.S. — fielded a very powerful eleven to defend their hitherto unbroken record. Both teams played good football in the first half, and after some enterprising work by the Tamar's left wing, Travis shot at goal. The goal-keeper only partially cleared, and Neal placed the ball out of the goal-keeper's reach, thus giving the lead to the Tamar. From the kick-off H.M.S. — tried hard to equalise, but the defence proved too good. Again and again they returned to their opponents goal, only to afford Biggs and Crocker an opportunity to display their sterling qualities. From a break-away, play was transferred to the opposite end, and Luxon placed another goal to the credit of H.M.S. "Tamar."

In the second half, the team of H.M.S. — continued to press, Rogers and Tine putting in some stinging shots. Several visits to the other end of the field proved unsuccessful. Parker playing a great game at back and clearing in fine style. Five minutes before time the team of H.M.S. — were awarded a corner kick, which was beautifully placed, and Rogers, getting his head to the leather, netted in fine style. The team of the Tamar returned to the attack but could not add to their score, the game thus ending in a win for them by 2 goal to 1.

For the Tamar, Crocker in goal was extremely good; Biggs at back proved a tower of strength, while Smith and Niles at half-back were a source of trouble to the opposing forwards. Luxon, also, played pretty football. On the losing side Rogers, Tine, Shourd, Frampton and Parker were the most prominent.

NAVAL CONCERT AT KING
GEORGE'S HALL.

Last night, at King George's Hall, Praya East, the Concert party of H.M.S. — gave a pleasing entertainment to a large audience. The Royal Marine Band was present, and contributed greatly to the enjoyment of the programme which included humorous and sentimental vocal items. The programme concluded with a farcical comedy entitled "That Brute Simmons," which kept the audience convulsed in laughter right through.

The songs rendered by Paymaster Lewis (baritone) and Leading Stoker Hart (tenor) were much appreciated, while much amusement was caused by the patter and song of Leading Stoker Kirby and Private Stevenson.

The band selections under the direction of Bandmaster Finch were in excellent opening to each part of the programme. Staff Paymaster Bourne and Lance-Corporal Thurston ably acted as accompanists.

The following was the programme:—Band selection, "Victory Land," Bandmaster Finch, R.M.B.; song, "Nirvana," Leading Stoker Hart; character song, "That's what makes me laugh," Private Finelott; monologue, "The House that Jack Built," Private Stevenson; song, "Up from Somerset," Asst. Paymaster Lewis; patter and song, "Sing, Sing, why shouldn't we sing," Leading Stoker Kirby and Private Stevenson; band selection, "There's a Good Time Coming," Bandmaster Finch, R.M.B.; song and dance, "Ohio," Leading Seaman Hayes; cello solo, "Simple Avee," Musician Allen; farce, "That Brute Simmons," by Private Stevenson, Leading Stoker Kirby and Private Finelott.

TRADE OF THE WEST RIVER
SOME SUGGESTIONS FOR
IMMEDIATE IMPROVEMENT.

(CONTRIBUTED.)

The remarks made by the Hon. Mr. David Landale at the meeting of the Indo-China S.S. Co. on Friday last included a reference to the West River, and it is good to know that the Company, when selling the steamers employed on that run, did not surrender any rights to take part once again in the river trade. No doubt motor-boats will be found much more suitable for this class of traffic. Indeed, as has been already stated in this journal, there are motor-boats now running very successfully and most economically. No doubt the enterprising oil companies will push this type of fuel, which is much cheaper than Japanese coal. A few days ago a small pamphlet was issued dealing with certain proposals for improving the West River for navigation purposes. This was issued by the Board of Conservancy Works for Kwangtung. It contains investigations by Captain G. W. Oliveroña, but it must not be confused with the report of the Board, which has been since issued and deals with problems affecting Canton and Whampoa. It is not proposed to discuss the latter, but only to suggest that the commercial community of this Colony would be wise to study very carefully these statements about the possibilities of Canton and Whampoa, for, after all, there is a great deal of money sunk in Hongkong which would be lost if some other rival port in the neighbourhood competed with it. In this connection the remarks of the Hon. Mr. David Landale at a recent meeting of the Legislative Council should be studied. He was evidently alive to the necessity of improving the harbour of Hongkong to make it ready for the new ships which will soon be speeding across the Pacific. Of course, Hongkong will easily hold its own unless those in authority go to sleep, and the history of the place should reassure us on that point.

The proposals to improve the West River consist of a scheme to deepen the shoal at the Dosing Bar, by the joint application of training works and dredging. About two years ago the commercial association in Wuchow paid for some dredging operations and it was found that no rocks were encountered in the river-bed. The reason for the bar is difficult to understand, but the fact remains that the bar is there, and at certain times of the year traffic for vessels drawing over 8.5 ft. of water is stopped and the cargo must be transferred into smaller craft in order to reach Wuchow. At these times the Maritime Customs Service establishes a temporary collecting station at the bar, and in 1917 this was maintained for as long as 158 days out of the 365 in the year.

It is not proposed to discuss the works suggested, but merely to say that they can be carried out for the comparatively small sum of \$116,000 Hongkong currency. Even that sum might be difficult to raise, especially as the Chinese themselves are so indifferent, but it is said that the traders at Wuchow would agree to some additional tax on the goods brought up and down the river in order to finance the scheme. In actual fact, it is said that the annual loss caused by the stoppage of traffic on the bar amounts to \$35,000 and that this sum, if saved during low-water seasons, would be more than enough to pay for the total cost of the improvement. Indeed, a tax of 0.25 per cent. on the trade value would bring in \$62,000 Hongkong currency per annum, so that the total cost of the improvement would then be paid off in two years. The solution of the problem, therefore, seems to be that the Maritime Customs service should raise the money and, with all due respect to the difficulties of the officials in Canton, we cannot refrain from suggesting that the Maritime Customs service should also supervise the expenditure of the money so obtained. Naturally enough, the Engineer-in-Chief of the Board of Conservancy Works would be responsible for the Maritime Customs service for all the money spent. In any case, it is to be hoped that this small but important piece of work should be carried out as soon as possible. We are rather apt to overlook the importance of the West River trade route to this Colony, and we certainly do not wish to see any of the present trade deflected, but rather encouraged and increased. After all, the West River is the natural outlet of goods from Yunnan and Kwangsi. Yet trade in fickle and trade routes can easily be changed—physical obstacles and unfortunate regulations have done this in the past. The authorities in Hongkong must watch closely that nothing is allowed to interfere with the healthy growth of West River trade.

Mr. H. C. Wilcox, Secretary of the China Association, writing to the Trustees of the Shanghai Wounded Soldiers' Fund, says:—"I would offer a further suggestion that if the generous people of Shanghai intend raising another subscription for Xmas presents for Shanghai men at the front, it would be a good move if you could get Hankow, Tientsin and Hongkong, and even Japan to go in with you. It would then be possible for us—or the person deputized by you to distribute the presents—to send something to every man which would give the greatest pleasure. There was a good deal of disappointment amongst those who received nothing last year as they evidently did not realize that they had not come from Shanghai and were therefore not entitled to it, although heaps of cases of presents were sent to men who did not come from your port. I would also suggest the Wounded Fund be augmented in the same manner."

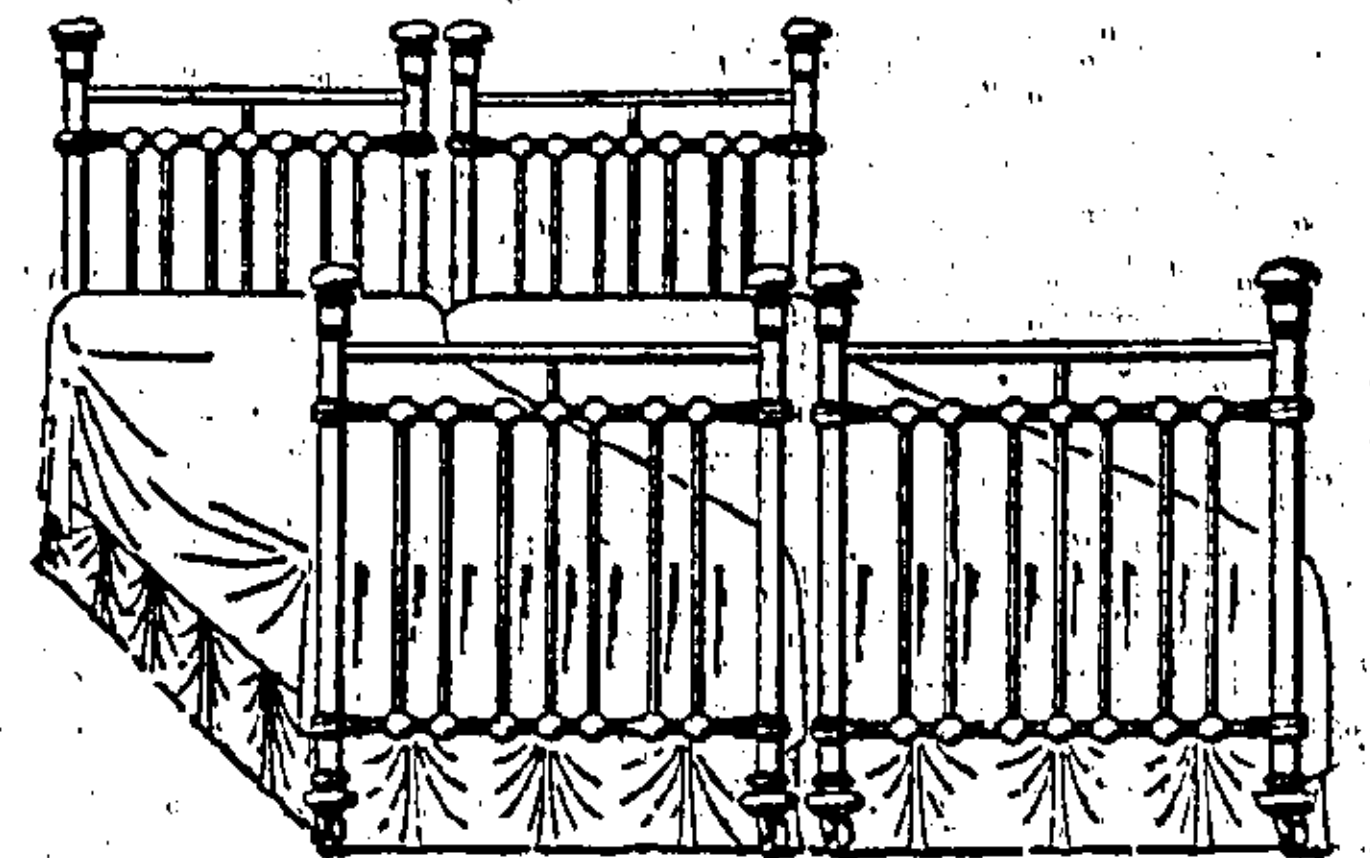
(Other Local News will be found on Page 6.)

TWIN BEDSTEADS

IN

WHITE ENAMEL.

THIS PATTERN BRASS MOUNTED.



SIZE 3 ft. 3 in. x 6 ft. 6 in. EACH.

THE PAIR \$90.00 THE PAIR.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

18

Reduce Lubricating Costs

LUBRICATING GRAPHITE

No. 205 Lubricating Graphite—pure, absolutely gritless. Ground and air-floated to an impalpably fine powder. For general use in engine rooms and power plants. Put up in 1, 5 and 25-lb. tins, and in kegs and barrels.

THE UNITED STATES GRAPHITE CO.

is now represented in China with a complete line of lubricating graphites, greases, laundry, facings and automobile lubricants.

SAMPLES ON APPLICATION.

SOLE AGENTS:

ANDERSEN, MEYER & CO., LTD.



1188

Wm. Powell Ltd

NEW CONSIGNMENT OF

Keltic

BOOTS AND SHOES.

FOR MEN

THE SECRET OF Keltic SUCCESS

"Keltic's" are made in Britain to fit the British foot, to please the British taste, to meet every requirement for good form and GOOD WEAR.



SHING KEE CO.

SODA MERCHANTS,

IMPORTERS AND EXPORTERS

OF

Caustic Soda, Soda Ash, Muriate of Ammonia, Silicate of Soda, Refined Bicarbonate of Soda, Mineral Water, and Soda Crystal, Bleaching Powder, Sulphur Acid, Sulphate of Ammonia, etc., etc.

ALWAYS IN STOCK.

No. 22, DES VOUX ROAD, WEST, HONGKONG

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

TO THE JUSTICES OF THE PEACE FOR HONGKONG.

Reg to thank the Justices of the Peace for electing my veterinary, to the vacancy on the Licensing Board.

A. R. LOWE
Hongkong, November 5th, 1918. [2328]

NOTICE

I HAVE To-day commenced Business as a Bill and Bullion Broker.

C. A. DA ROZA
Hongkong, November 5th, 1918. [2329]

NOTICE

BRUNNER, MOND & CO., LTD.,
SHANGHAI.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that as from this date and until further notice Mr. PERCY FOWLER, Assistant General Manager of the Company for the Far East, has been appointed to take complete control of the Company's management and interest.

By Order of the Directors,
G. STEWART JONES,
Assistant Secretary,
Northwich, England.
Shanghai, October 29th, 1918. [2330]

RUBBER ESTATE FOR SALE.

THREE hours sail from Singapore Island, Healthy district. Acreage 441. Planted 293.

1910	53.5	acres planted.
1911	34	"
1912	21.5	"
1913	44	"
1914	18.5	"
1915	18.5	"
1917	58.5	"

292 acres

Price \$12,000 or nearest offer.

Write to—
H. F. CLIFTON SMITH,
Winchester House,
SINGAPORE.
[2331]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Underigned have received instructions from the Liquidator of Messrs. BLACKHEAD & COMPANY, F. H. HORN, F. J. R. SCHWARTZKOPF, E. H. THREL, J. E. DANIELSON, in pursuance of an Order of the Hongkong Government, to sell by Public Auction at 3 o'clock in the afternoon on

THURSDAY,

the 28th day of NOVEMBER, 1918, at their Auction Rooms at No. 8, Des Vaux Road Central,

THE VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY

situate and being Rural Building Lots Nos. 37 and 38, and known as "Smith's Villa," The Peak, IN ONE LOT.

The Property has an area of 84,000 square feet or thereabouts. On it is situate a well-built European Bungalow, which contains 6 Good Rooms, a Pantry, a Dining Room, and a Spacious Hall. There is a Large Basement below, in which are situate the Servants' Rooms and Kitchen. There is also a Tennis Court and Garden.

The Property is held for the residue of a term of 75 years from the 25th November, 1886. The Crown Rent is \$202 per annum.

THE PROPERTY IS OFFERED SUBJECT TO A RESERVED PRICE OF \$35,500.

Particulars and conditions of Sale and Inspection Order may be had from—
Messrs. DEACON, LOOKER, DEACON & HARTSON,

Solicitors for the Liquidator, or from
Messrs. HUGHES & HOUGH,
The Auctioneers.
[2332]

RUSSIAN VOLUNTEER FLEET.

HONGKONG AGENCY.

NOTICE

THE Underigned, leaving Hongkong for the North early in November for a period of about three or four months, beg to inform that all inquiries concerning the RUSSIAN VOLUNTEER FLEET may be addressed to the Agency at St. George's Buildings, Second Floor, where they will be attended to by his Assistant in charge.

B. N. SEINENIKOFF,
Agent.
Hongkong, November 4th, 1918. [2323]

WINTER NOTICE.

HOPKIN'S BUTCHERY, Corner of Ningpo and Szechuen Road, Shanghai, are now prepared to supply to their Patrons and the Public in Hongkong during the Winter Season their well-known GAME PIECES, PORK PIECES, BROWN PORK, SAUSAGES, PRIME, FRESH and CORNED BEEF, FRESH and CORNED PORK.

Shanghai, November 1st, 1918. [2317]

A COMPLETE AERATED WATER PLANT FOR SALE.

THE MACHINES are made by Messrs. Bratty & Hinchliffe, Ltd., Manchester, and guaranteed in perfect working order. This complete plant will turn out 2,400 dozen Aerated water per day, purchasers to take over about 6,000 dozen bottles at cost price.

Apply by letter—
AERATED WATER PLANT,
Care of Hongkong Daily Press,
or
Care of General Post Office,
Box No. 320.
[2318]

INTIMATION

WISEMAN'S CAFE

now under

Entirely New Organisation

Outdoor Catering

of every description.

All Meat, Poultry, Milk and Butter

supplied by the

DAIRY FARM.

ORCHESTRA

playing at

TIFFIN, AFTERNOON TEA and

DINNER TIME.

CLEANLINESS. COMFORT.

GOOD ATTENDANCE AND

PLEASURE

Are GUARANTEED at

WISEMAN'S.

D. M. GOODALL,
MANAGER.

TELEPHONE 407. Office 2818.

[2308]

4% FRENCH GOVERNMENT LOAN 1918

(Rente Perpetuelle 4%).

Price of Issue Frs. 70.80

yielding a net income of 5.65%.

Bearing interest from OCTOBER 16th, 1918.

Subscription List will be Opened on OCTOBER 26th, 1918, and Closed on November 20th, 1918.

Further particulars on application to the—
BANQUE INDUSTRIELLE DE CHINE,

5, CHATEAU ROAD,

M. ROUET DE JOURNEL,

Manager.

Hongkong, October 16th, 1918. [2338]

4% FRENCH GOVERNMENT LOAN 1918.

Price of Issue Frs. 70.80.

Bearing interest from OCTOBER 16th, 1918, payable quarterly.

Free of Taxes.

Not to be redeemed for 25 years. Subscription list will be closed on November 20th, 1918.

Bills and Bonds of the "National Defence" bought before October 29th, are accepted in payment.

Applications will be received by:
THE BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE,

(FRENCH BANK)

Princes Building, Charter Road, where full particulars may be obtained.

A. SIRE,
Acting Manager.
Hongkong, October 19th, 1918. [2337]

4% FRENCH GOVERNMENT LOAN 1918.

PRICE OF ISSUE FCS. 70.80.

NET INTEREST PRODUCED 5.65% RUNNING FROM OCTOBER 16th, 1918.

SUBSCRIPTION LIST CLOSING NOVEMBER 20th, 1918.

SPECIAL FACILITIES FOR FRENCH EXCHANGE, ADVANCES GRANTED AGAINST BORR.

FULL PARTICULARS ON APPLICATION TO THE—

RUSSO-ASIATIC BANK,

R. A. RODGERS,

Manager.

Hongkong, October 29th, 1918. [2336]

TO LET

GROUND TO LET

A T WHITFIELD ROAD, CAUSEWAY BAY, next to our Glass Factory, consisting of 16,000 Square feet, suitable for storing Coal, etc. From January, 1st 1919.

Apply to—
KWONG SANG HONG, Ltd.,
248, Des Vaux Road Central.
[2319]

TO LET

A HOUSE in Rutland Terrace, Kowloon.
Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd.
[2340]

TO LET

A SHOP in Nathan Road, Kowloon.
KOWLOON MARINE LOT No. 48 suitable for Coal Storage.

Apply to—
HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE Co., Ltd.,
Alexandra Building.
[2300]

TO LET

HOUSES on Shamoon, Canton.
Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd.
[23]

WANTED

YOUNG CAPABLE NURSE for Child of 4 years—Apply Box 84, c/o "Daily Press."
[2334]

SEAMEN'S INSTITUTE.

21, PRAYA EAST, HONGKONG.

ALL DEPARTMENTS of the above are now OPEN after extensive repairs. Reading and Writing Rooms, Billiard Room (two tables), Restaurant, Concert Hall and Meeting Room.

Sleeping Accommodation—33 Cabins and 70 Beds in Dormitories.
All men of the Mercantile Marine, H.M. Navy and Army are welcome to use the Institute.
Manageress—Mrs. ALLEN.
[2333]

G. R. NOTICE.

ANY EUROPEAN, Non-Asiatic or Indian desiring to leave the Colony should apply in person at the Central Police Station between the hours of 9 A.M. to 1 P.M. and 2 P.M. to 4 P.M. daily.

Applicants will be required to produce Passports or identification papers.
All persons with certain exceptions who remain in the Colony for more than 7 days are required to Register themselves under the REGISTRATION OF PERSONS ORDINANCE, 1916.

Forms of Registration giving the particulars required may be obtained at the G.P.O. and at all Police Stations.
The Penalty for non-compliance is a fine not exceeding \$50.
[23]

DAIRY FARM NEWS

There is no substitute for any

Dairy Product.

FRESH MILK

is both Food and Drink.

Children must have it—adults

should have it.

FRESH CREAM

is concentrated food.

[2328]

FRENCH LESSONS

G. MOUSSION,

15, MORRISON HILL ROAD.

[233]

FOR SALE.

THE WONDER BUILDER TINKERTOY

will construct a thousand different Marvellous Moving Figures:

Merry-go-rounds, Ferris Wheels, Wind Mills, Airships, Towers, Automobiles, Bridges, Motors, Animals, Lattices, &c., &c., &c.

GRACA & CO.

No. 10, WYNDHAM STREET, HONGKONG.

[2345]

INTIMATION



THE BEST PREVENTATIVE OF

INFECTIOUS AND

CONTAGIOUS

DISEASES.

IS

WATSON'S

HYGIENOL

A HIGHLY CONCENTRATED

AND PERFECTLY SAFE

DISINFECTANT.

SOLD ONLY BY

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.,

TEL. 16.

[23]

MARRIAGES.

MOLLER—McCABE.—At Kobe, on October 21st, W. ASPLEY MOLLER, Chinese Government Railways, North China, to ALICE THYRA, youngest daughter of Mrs. Heister Leroy Smith, Shanghai.

SKINNER—McMURRAY.—At H.B.M. Consulate-General, Shanghai, on October 28th, and afterwards at Holy Trinity Cathedral, before the Very Rev. Dean Walker, CHARLES ARTHUR LOWEY SKINNER to CATHERINE only daughter of Mr. William McMurray, of Shanghai.

DEATHS.

CAMPBELL.—On October 17th, ALEXANDER CAMPBELL, of St. Brannock, Eastbourne, England. (By cable.)

COOKE.—At the Victoria Nursing Home, Shanghai, on October 27th, JEANNE, the beloved wife of Jimmy E. Cooke, aged 34 years.

GRANT.—At the General Hospital, Shanghai, on October 28th, MARY ANN GRANT (of Mokanshan).

Hongkong Office: 104, Des Vaux Road, C. London Office: 121, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, NOVEMBER 6TH, 1918.

HISTORY REPEATS ITSELF.

At the present moment, when the Quadruplex is crumbling to dust and the war is nearing its end, it is not without interest to glance back at the pages of history and trace the analogy between the parts played by the KAISER and his ancestor, FREDERICK THE GREAT. The estimates of the character of FREDERICK THE GREAT given by MACAULAY and CARLYLE vary so greatly that they might almost be taken as referring to different persons. It is true that MACAULAY pays a fitting tribute to the military genius of the Prussian King and dwells again and again upon the doggedness, resolution and unflinching courage which enabled him to emerge successful from the Seven Years' War. CARLYLE's special pleading in regard to the darker side of FREDERICK's character finds, however, no place in MACAULAY's story. CARLYLE forgot the man in the hero, and for the sake of those seven years of resolute struggle, wrapped a cloud of glory round him and suffered no blot

to appear. Even the origin of the Seven Years' War—the possession of Silesia, a part of the Austrian Empire which FREDERICK, in common with the other Powers, had solemnly sworn to maintain intact—brings no censure from CARLYLE, although he deems the subject of sufficient importance to devote the whole of his first book to show that Silesia was originally a part of the Prussian Kingdom, and that, therefore FREDERICK was not entirely wrong in claiming it from Austria and in defending his claim by arms. True to tradition, Germany has again shown her disregard for treaties by invading and occupying a neutral country, perhaps on the precedent which FREDERICK established. Shortly after FREDERICK's accession, "the many crowns of the House of Hapsburg," in MACAULAY's words, passed to ARCHDUCHESS MARIA THERESA, the daughter of the late Emperor. The succession had been the subject of serious consideration for many years before the Emperor's death, and a law had been issued, called the Pragmatic Sanction, by which it was hoped that a firm settlement of the question had been reached. To make the matter yet more secure, all the great Powers had been persuaded to bind themselves by treaty to maintain this law, and, on the young Queen's accession, the King of Prussia was one of the foremost in professing his support of the arrangement. Yet no sooner was she on the throne than he secretly collected an army, and, almost before MARIA THERESA was aware she had an enemy, the Province of Silesia was overrun with Prussian troops. FREDERICK thus tore up the treaty, by which he had solemnly engaged himself to preserve the Austrian Empire, with as much sang froid as the present KAISER trampled underfoot the "scrap of paper" which bound him to respect the neutrality of Belgium. The Prussian claim on Silesia had been waived for a hundred years, and FREDERICK himself did not raise it until he found the Austrian throne occupied, by one who, he thought, could be easily cowed into resigning her rights. In private he was apparently quite candid on the subject, although it was necessary to raise the ancient claim in public statements, since the most callous ruler must make a show of decency even if he has it not. In the same way the present ruler of Germany has found it necessary to defend the invasion of Belgium on the ground that the country was already invaded by France, or that it would have been invaded by both Great Britain and France if Germany had not been beforehand—all of which seems to bear out the contention of the English philosophers of the last century that the moral progress of mankind is by no means commensurate with its mental progress. FREDERICK, however, did not stop here. His attack on Austria, and the ease with which he had wrested Silesia from the grasp of the Queen, had brought other claimants into the field, with the result that the Austrian Empire was threatened with dismemberment. This was not at all agreeable to FREDERICK. He was willing to receive help in overcoming Austria's resistance to cede Silesia, but he had no desire to see other provinces ceded to other Powers. He, therefore, proceeded to forswear himself a second time by throwing over his allies and making a separate peace with MARIA THERESA on the basis of his original claim. The Austrian success over France, in which Austria was helped by Great Britain, caused him misgivings as to his safe tenure of Silesia should MARIA THERESA bring her other enemies to their knees. Accordingly he again took the field, this time as an ally of France. A successful campaign, which nearly took him to Vienna, seemed to him sufficient to place Austria hors de combat again, and, alarmed by the French successes, he again broke his oath and made a separate peace with Austria and Great Britain, leaving France helpless. It is curious that when FREDERICK was involved in the horrors and sufferings of the Seven Years' War it seems never to have occurred to him that it was by his own first misdeed that he had raised around him a ring of enemies. Had he not violated his treaty to respect the Austrian dominions, had he not played fast and loose with France, he would never have aroused the animosity of MARIA THERESA or enabled her to turn the ancient enemy of Austria into an ally. FREDERICK forgot all this. He saw only Prussia surrounded by a

ring of enemies who had pledged themselves to tear her to pieces. This curious unconsciousness of wrongdoing was carried so far that he actually considered himself—and no doubt honestly—a martyr. His enemies were not created by his own act; they were actuated by envy. In much the same way the present ruler of Germany do doubt persuades himself that is a martyr; that he is the victim of an outrageous attack; forgetful of the fact that the entrance into the field of one, and that not the least, of his antagonists was due to as gross a violation of treaty promise as was ever perpetrated by his ancestor. Once again, too, the German nation has allowed itself to be deluded into the belief that it is fighting a defensive war, that the enemies who surround it have entered into a conspiracy to crush it, out of envy. The tactics of FREDERICK in feeding his own insatiable ambition have been followed by the KAISER, and so successfully that there are probably very few in Germany even to-day willing to acknowledge that her sufferings arise from her sins.

Sir William Rees-Davies, the Chief Justice, leaves to-day for Shanghai to sit on an Appeal to the Supreme Court.

The Secretary of the Church Missionary Society acknowledges with thanks the sum of \$117.30, half the offertory at St. John's Cathedral on October 20th, for the C.M.S. Hospital at Pakhoi.

His Honour Judge Sir Haviland de Saumarez has refused to grant the plaintiff leave to appeal to His Majesty in Council from the decision given in the recent case of Gordius Neilson v. Shanghai Club.

The following cases of communicable disease were reported in the Colony during the week ended last Saturday:—Diphtheria, one (one death); cerebro-spinal fever, two (two deaths); and enteric fever, three (three deaths). One case (one death) of cerebro-spinal fever was reported on Sunday and Monday.

At a recent meeting of the Executive Committee of the local Chapter of the American Red Cross, the following appointments were made:—Mrs. J. H. Taggart, Chairman Women's Work Committee; Mrs. W. Dunbar, Head of American Work-room; Mr. O. H. Ritter, Chairman Purchasing Committee.

Mr. Thomas Sammons, American Consul-General at Shanghai, has returned from leave in America, having been away since the spring. Mr. Johnson, who has been Acting Consul-General during Mr. Sammons' absence, expects to sail on November 8th to take up special work with the Department of State, at Washington.

The first of a series of papers on "Foundation Truths of Christianity" is to be given in St. Paul's College on Tuesday evening next, at 8 p.m., when the Rev. D. Stewart will speak on "The Resurrection." The meeting is in connection with the Church of England Men's Society, and members and friends are cordially invited to attend.

In reproducing the Hongkong scheme of insurance for men sent on active service, the *Straits Times* says:—"We do not suppose that it is possible to shame the rich Governments of Malaya into dealing as generously as less wealthy colonies have done with men sent on military service. But we can at least show what has been done elsewhere."

The news will be learned with regret throughout the Far East that Mr. E. W. Cartwright, the well-known representative of Messrs. Edward Lloyd, Ltd., paper manufacturers, has been drowned, being in a ship which was torpedoed. For over twenty years Mr. Cartwright had made regular business tours for his firm and was very highly esteemed. He was in Hongkong about a year ago.

It is very much regretted that after the M.C.C. Bazaar last Saturday in Government House grounds two boats and both anchors and cables were stolen from the model of the *Tanar*, which had been in use for the *Tanar* Dip. Such conduct reflects the greatest discredit on the individual or individuals who stole these fittings, and also on the watchmen whose duty it is to prevent such occurrences.

An extraordinary general meeting of the members of the Royal Bangkok Sports Club was to have been held at the club house on Thursday, October 24th, for the purpose of considering for adoption the new Rules:—(1) No German or Austro-Hungarian subject shall be eligible for election to the club as an ordinary or honorary member; (2) No German or Austro-Hungarian subject shall have extended to him any of the privileges relating to "visitors and strangers," specified in Rule 22 of the club.

Mr. W. P. Ker, C.M.G., H.B.M.'s Consul-General at Tientsin, on the occasion of his departure for Home, was the recipient of a handsome silver cigar-box from the members of the B.M. Council, engraved with facsimiles of their signatures, and accompanied by a letter expressing the gratitude and appreciation of the Council for the numerous work undertaken by the Consul-General in connection with the floods, the Electric Light Conference, and Amalgamation.

THE WAR.

NEW ALLIED BLOWS IN BELGIUM.

IMPORTANT AMERICAN SUCCESS.

GERMAN POSITIONS ON THE MEUSE CRUMBLING.

ITALY RECOVERING HER LOST TERRITORY.

LORD NORTHCLIFFE'S VIEWS ON THE COMING PEACE TERMS.

AIR-RAIDS BREED A LOVE FOR HUMANITY IN GERMANY.

Franco-Belgian front.

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

FRENCH FRONT.

ACTIVITY IN THE AISNE SECTOR.

London, November 4th.

A French communiqué states:—

North of the Serre, a French reconnaissance penetrated Parguy Les Bois and brought back 100 prisoners. The enemy's artillery and machine gunning were maintained at night on the whole Aisne front between Rethel and Semuy.

During October, in incessant fighting, in which our First Army was engaged on the Oise front, it took 10,387 prisoners, including 204 officers. It also took 113 guns, over 1,500 machine guns and considerable material.

EARLIER CABLES.

THE ARGONNE LIBERATED.

London, November 4th.

A French communiqué states:—

A severe battle in the Argonne resulted in a complete success for the Fourth French and American Armies.

The enemy desperately defended the Aisne crossings, and then clung very tenaciously to the wooded heights, but his resistance collapsed before the rush of our troops who stormed several villages and occupied the Vonck and Chesne Woods. The liberation of the Argonne is completed. Prisoners and booty have not yet been counted.

MAGNIFICENT AMERICAN ADVANCE.

London, November 4th.

An American communiqué states:—

The First American Army continued his successes, capturing to-day 19 villages. The enemy has lost very heavily in consequence of the continuous blows he has received in the past month and the surprise he received at the force of the renewed attack on November 1st.

Prisoners report that enemy organizations have been thrown into very great confusion. Several complete batteries and battalions have been captured. Over 5,000 prisoners and 100 guns have been taken.

We have advanced 12 miles on a front of 18 miles during the past three days and seized certain heights enabling a cannonade of the Montmedy, Longuyon, and Conflans railways.

FIGHTING ON THE BANKS OF THE MEUSE.

London, November 4th.

An American official statement says:—

Attacking further into the enemy's territory to-day we traversed Belval Wood and Port Gerache Wood, reached the heights south of Beaumont, and are now approaching Verrieres, further west.

We hold all the towns on the west bank of the Meuse, south of Halles. Our attack extended to-day to the east bank of the Meuse and is progressing favourably.

ENEMY'S MAIN LINE OF RETREAT CRUMBLING.

London, November 4th.

Reuter's Correspondent at French Headquarters, telegraphing on Sunday evening, states:—

The French and American armies have effected a junction near Authe, five miles north-east of Buzancy.

The enemy's position on the Meuse which is the main line of retreat of his armies between the Meuse and the Oise is beginning to crumble.

FRANCO-AMERICANS LIBERATE VILLAGES.

London, November 4th.

The French and Americans continued their victorious advance in the Argonne, which reached, on Sunday, a depth of 20 kilometres on a front of 30 kilometres, liberating a large number of villages.

The French line runs from Semuy along the Ardennes Canal to Neuville-et-Day, bordering the northern outskirts of Bois-de-Vonck and Chesne, and passing the limits of the Argonne Forest, where the French effected a junction with the American forces on their right.

The American front is marked by Authe, Autruche, Tilly, Montigny and Sasse-sur-Meuse which is three kilometres north of the town.—French Wireless.

FRENCH WITHIN THREE KILOMETRES OF GHEENT.

Lyons, November 3rd.

The French and Americans continued to make progress on Saturday between the Aisne and the Meuse.

The French troops conquered the enemy and advanced to the southern bank of the Ardennes Canal.

Longue and Primat have been captured.

The Americans advanced towards Stenay and captured a number of villages, and reached the Vouziers-Stenay road.

In Belgium, progress was continued. The Allies reached the course of the Scheldt for a great distance south of Ghent.

The French cavalry are within three kilometres of Ghent.—French Wireless.

ENEMY'S POSITION COMPLICATED.

Paris, November 3rd.

A Havas message states:—

The position of the enemy is complicated by the capture of Buzancy and the hurried retreat before the French and Americans—notwithstanding his furious resistance, knowing well how fateful were the Argonne and Meuse fronts.

General Gouraud's army broke his resistance on the left, and the Americans, on the right, overcoming the resistance of the enemy's rearguards forced the Germans to abandon a great amount of booty. Over 4,000 prisoners have been taken.

BRITISH FRONT.

NEW ATTACK SOUTH OF THE SCHELDT.

London, November 4th.

Sir Douglas Haig states:—

We attacked at dawn to-day on a wide front south of the Scheldt River. The attack is reported to have been launched satisfactorily.

GERMANS WITHDRAW FROM IMPORTANT POSITIONS.

London, November 3rd.

Sir Douglas Haig states:—

Following on the severe defeat inflicted upon him in the past two days the enemy has withdrawn from positions east and south-east of Valenciennes.

We observed the withdrawal and are in contact with the German rearguards. We entered Villers-pol-Jainlain, Curgies, Estreux, and Onnaing.

There was local fighting, west of Landrecies, to our advantage.

NORTHERN APPROACHES OF GHEENT REACHED.

London, November 3rd.

A Belgian communiqué states:—

We continued the pursuit of the retreating enemy notwithstanding the difficulties of the ground which was cut up with watercourses and canals, of which the crossings had been destroyed.

We reached a line from a mile west of Selzanne, east of Ertvelde, through Langerbrugge, Everghem, and Tronchiennes. There was a sharp fight in the northern approaches of Ghent.

ALLIED PROGRESS NORTH OF GHEENT.

London, November 3rd.

Reuter learns that the Belgians in the sector north of Ghent have advanced beyond Bassevelde and Sleydinge, eight miles east of the "Derivation" Canal.

The Franco-Americans west of the Meuse, on a front of 30 miles, made a fresh big advance.

ALLIES AT GATES OF GHEENT.

Lyons, November 4th.

In Flanders, the Allied Armies continue to free Belgian soil.

The whole region adjoining Holland up to the Terneuzen Canal has been delivered by the Belgian advance—15 kilometres along the Dutch frontier.

The Allies are at the gates of Ghent. The German retreat has been hastened east of Valenciennes and the Scheldt.

The British penetrated the villages Onnaing, Estreux and Villers-Pol, which is six miles east of Valenciennes.—French Wireless.

The Balkans.

EARLIER CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

SERBIA ALMOST WHOLLY LIBERATED.

London, November 4th.

A French Eastern communiqué states:—

Following the capture of Belgrade the defeated German and Austrian forces retired to the north bank of the Danube. The Second Serbian Army has reached the Bosniac Frontier.

Almost the whole of Serbia has now been liberated.

FREED OF THE ENEMY.

Lyons, November 3rd.

Belgrade has been re-captured, and thus Serbia has been entirely freed of the enemy 45 days after the commencement of the offensive in Macedonia.—French Wireless.

Italian Front.

EARLIER CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

ITALIAN FRONT.

AUSTRIANS CEASE HOSTILITIES IN ITALY.

London, November 3rd.

An Austrian official statement, dated Vienna, November 3rd, says that in the Italian theatre-of-war Italian troops have ceased hostilities on the basis of the armistice which has been concluded.

ITALY RECOVERING OLD TERRITORY.

London, November 3rd.

An Italian official statement says:—

We occupied Trento.

Our troops landed at Trieste. Our cavalry entered Udine.

ITALIANS OCCUPY ROVERETO.

Rome, November 3rd.

It is officially stated that the Italians have occupied Rovereto.

THE OCCUPATION OF TRIESTE.

Amsterdam, November 4th.

A telegram has Vienna states that the Statthalter, and other Austrian authorities left Trieste on Wednesday when the Public Welfare Committee, consisting of Italian and Slovenes took over the administration.

The Committee sent a torpedo boat to Venice to request the commander of the Austro-Fleet to occupy Trieste so as to prevent excesses by the Austrian troops fleeing from Italy. It is expected that an American squadron will occupy Trieste.

ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND PRISONERS.

London, November 3rd.

An Italian official statement says:—

The Seventh Army, entering the struggle, has broken through the enemy's fortifications at Sella-del-Tonale and is proceeding in the Sermiglim Valley.

We have captured Colsanto, north of Pasubio. Other armies continue to advance irresistibly.

The prisoners now number 100,000, and we have taken more than 2,200 guns.

ON THE ASIAGO PLATEAU.

London, November 4th.

A British-Italian official statement says:—

The tenth Army yesterday reached a line as follows:—Villotta, Praturlone, a point on the Meduna River east of Rordenone, Sanquarino, and Aviano.

The advance continues. Over 16,000 prisoners have been taken of which 1,000 were taken by the Fourteenth Corps and the Mounted Men.

The Forty-Eighth Division, in an operation on the Asiago Plateau, took 470 prisoners and 13 guns.

GOOD NEWS RECEIVED LOCALLY.

The following telegram has been courteously communicated by His Lordship Bishop Pozzoni for publication.

Peking, November 4th.

To the Catholic Mission, Hongkong. Italian troops, overcoming resistance by the enemy's forts, have occupied Trent.

Italian troops have landed at Trieste. The tri-colour is flying on the campanile of the Cathedral of San Giusto in Trieste.

(Signed) CHARGE D'AFFAIRES.

REJOICINGS IN ROME.

Rome, November 4th.

The news of the liberation of Udine, Trento, and Trieste, led to spontaneous demonstrations in all the towns in Italy. A dense procession formed in the Corso Umberto, amid frantic cheers, and marched to the Capitol where the historic bell was sounded *en fete*.

Aerial Activities.

EARLIER CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE I. A. F. AT WORK.

London, November 4th.

The Press Bureau states:—The Independent Air Force yesterday heavily attacked the railways in and around Saarburg, also the Buhl aerodrome, with good results. All our machines returned.

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE END IN SIGHT: LORD NORTHCLIFFE'S VIEWS ON THE COMING PEACE.

London, November 4th.

The first reasoned exposition hitherto published of the situation, with which Europe will shortly be confronted, and of some of the problems attendant on the long transition period from war to peace, and thence to the establishment of a League of Nations, appears in the *Times* in a three column article, signed "Northcliff."

The article enumerates what the writer believes to be the terms which the Associated Powers will impose on Germany.

These comprise the complete territorial and economic restoration of Belgium; the reconstruction of the invaded French provinces, with compensation for all civilian losses and injuries; the restoration of Alsace-Lorraine to France, not as a territorial acquisition or part of the war indemnity, but as reparation for the wrong done in 1871; the re-adjustment of the Northern frontier of Italy; the evacuation of all that was once Russian territory; the annulment of all Russian treaties with the enemies since the Revolution; the formation of a Polish State, with access to the sea; the indemnification of Poland by the Powers for the abrogation of the Treaty of Bucharest; the evacuation and restoration of Serbia, Rumania, and Montenegro and the removal, as far as possible, of Turkish rule over non-Turkish peoples. Austria and Germany will have to replace the illegally damaged and destroyed merchant tonnage of the Associated Powers and neutrals, while the Allies will also insist on the appointment of Tribunals to try individuals of any belligerents accused of offences against war or against humanity.

EARLIER CABLES.

THE ARMISTICE WITH AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

The following telegram, dated November 4th, from the Secretary of State has been received by the Chief Administrator of the Government:—

An Armistice with the Government of Austria-Hungary was signed yesterday by General Diaz on behalf of the Allies, and comes into force at 3 p.m. to-day. The Armistice does not terminate the state of war.—London.

HUNGARY'S APPEAL TO THE WORLD.

Zurich, November 4th.

A wireless message, in French, from Budapest, on Saturday night, addressed to the people of the world, states:—

"The Hungarian people has accomplished a peaceful revolution, shattered the yoke of its oppressors and established an independent State.

It repudiates responsibility for the world-war and says the people lay down their arms and desire peace.

It declares fraternity and equality to all inhabitants in Hungary—Magyar or Non-Magyar—and appeals to the free nations of the world to preserve the territorial integrity of Hungary.

AUSTRIAN EMPEROR TO ABDICATE.

COPENHAGEN, November 4th.

The *Berliner Tageblatt* Correspondent at Vienna states that the Emperor, on November 2nd, conferred with members of the Cabinet and the Party leaders and announced his intention to abdicate and go to Switzerland.

GERMANY WHINING.

AMSTERDAM, November 4th.

A telegram from Berlin states that Germany, through the Swiss Government, has proposed to the other belligerents the cessation of aerial attacks, in the rear of the zone of operations, on the ground of humanity and the preservation of monuments of civilization.

It says that German aviators were ordered to cease such attacks in the beginning of October.

DISQUIETUDE IN BAVARIA.

AMSTERDAM, November 3rd.

A telegram from Munich states that there is much disquietude in Bavaria over the events on the Italian Front and in Austria.

Troops are being posted on the frontier in order to prevent penetration, burning, plundering, etc.

GERMAN INHUMANITY.

Paris, November 3rd.

A Havas message says:—

A petition signed by over 5,000 fathers and mothers of boys and girls under 18 years of age, who had been taken away from Lille by the Germans, has been sent to the German Government.

The petition calls on the German Government to restore the young people detained in defiance of international law.

THE AFTERMATH IN AUSTRIA.

AMSTERDAM, November 4th.

A telegram from Vienna states that the National Council has issued an appeal dwelling on the fact that the Army is breaking up in disorder, and points out the dangers of vast unemployment, hunger and misery likely to ensue. It states that guards are abandoning war prisoners' camps, and exhorts soldiers, voluntarily, to join German-Austrian corps in order to avert famine and further bloodshed.

GERMAN BOHEMIA.

AMSTERDAM, November 3rd.

A telegram from Vienna states that the German Administration for German Bohemia has been established in spite of the opposition of the Czech authorities.

DISTURBANCES IN BUDAPEST.

AMSTERDAM, November 3rd.

A telegram from Budapest states that comparatively slight excesses occurred on October 31st in the outskirts of the city. They were severely suppressed.

THE AUSTRIAN FLEET.

Paris, November 3rd.

The Jugo-Slavs have telegraphed to President Wilson stating that they are ready to hand over the Austrian Fleet to the United States or to representatives of the Allied Navies.

MORE GERMAN PLOTS REVEALED.

BERNE, November 4th.

Following on the protest of the Swiss Federal Council, Germany has recalled the Consul-General and Vice-Consul at Zurich in consequence of the discovery at the Consulate of pamphlets, arms, bombs and munitions destined to stir up revolution and carry out acts of destruction in Italy.

An employee of the Consulate has been sentenced, in default, to 24 years' imprisonment in connection with the plot.

UKRAINIANS OCCUPY LEMBERG.

AMSTERDAM, November 3rd.

A telegram from Lemberg states that the Ukrainians have occupied the town. They have proclaimed a state of siege and interned the Statthalter.

VERSAILLES CONFERENCE RESUMED.

Paris, November 3rd.

A Havas message says:—

The Versailles Conference has resumed its deliberations. M. Venizelos, the Belgian Foreign Minister, the Japanese Ambassador, the Serbian Minister in Paris (replacing the Premier) were again present.

Nothing has transpired of the deliberations.

KAISER'S ABDICATION NOT PRESSING.

London, November 3rd.

A Havas message says:—

The French Press publish from a reliable source in Government circles, the Berlin no longer considers the Kaiser's abdication as pressing. Certain Germans are bent upon the retention of the Kaiser.

RESIGNATION OF COUNT ANDRASSY.

COPENHAGEN, November 3rd.

A telegram from Vienna states that Count Andrássy has resigned.

FRANCE'S HONOURED DEAD.

Paris, November 3rd.

A Havas message says:—

FAR EASTERN CABLE NEWS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

SPANISH INFLUENZA IN CHINA.

SHANGHAI, November 3rd.

Influenza is greatly devastating the Yangtze Valley. Whole families have been wiped out. There have been many cases reported in Shanghai but only a few fatalities.

[BY COURTESY OF THE "CHUNG KONG SAN PO."]

CHINA AND THE ALLIES' NOTES.

PEKING, November 5th.

President Hsu Shih-chang summoned Tuan Chi-jui, the ex-Premier, and other leaders for a consultation after he received the Allied Notes. They will give explanations to the Allied Ministers in regard to their treatment of alien enemies. They will send the Note to the South, and ask the South to declare an immediate armistice on all fronts, so that the Allies will be satisfied that the unrest in China is to be settled.

It is reported that the Peking Government has ordered, secretly, all the Northern armies on the various fronts to stop hostilities.

Japan will not return the Boxer Indemnity to China until the unrest in China is at an end.

THE INFLUENZA EPIDEMIC.

GOVERNMENT INQUIRY IN THE F.M.S.

The inaction of the local Sanitary Board authorities in regard to the local outbreak of influenza is being widely discussed in the City. The consensus of opinion is that the great increase in the number of cases in the past fortnight—there were 60 deaths between October 14th and October 30th—makes it incumbent upon the Board to take action to prevent what may easily become an epidemic. Even on the principle that the number of deaths in the past fortnight does not render medical action a necessity, it would be well if the Board remembered that Singapore and Shanghai, neighbours of Hongkong, were both taken unawares and did not realise the serious nature of the epidemic till it had descended on those cities with melancholy severity.


The F.M.S. Government recently held a public inquiry at Kuala Lumpur to discuss the question and to see what steps should be taken to prevent the further spread of the disease and the eradication, as far as possible, of the epidemic in that city. The Chief Secretary of the F.M.S. (Sir Edward Brockman) presided.

Dr. G. McGregor, suggested that all possible precautionary measures should be taken, and particularly urged on all to resort to gargles of permanganate of potash which should be used freely and often. People should avoid crowded meetings and cinemas, and he thought it a very good idea that coolies from one estate should be prohibited from visiting coolies on neighbouring estates, also that the visiting of patients in hospitals should either be prohibited altogether, or else greatly restricted, and then allowed only by permission of the medical officer in charge.

The greatest danger of all, added Dr. McGregor, was that of people, after an attack of influenza, exposing themselves to damp air too soon. Nothing could be more fatal than this. People came out of doors before they were absolutely cured (or convalescent), caught a chill, and pneumonia developed almost at once, in nine cases out of ten. People should be very seriously warned against this.

Dr. E. B. Macintyre, endorsing the remarks of the previous speaker, drew attention to the crowded state of many of the cubicles, and suggested that the Sanitary Board should pay special attention to this most serious matter. He had attended many cases in the poorer parts of the town, and was of opinion that the crowded state of many of these cubicles had greatly added to the chances of the attack proving fatal.

Doctor A. E. McCloskey said the disease was not started in the organs of one's body, but it accumulated in the air, and the question was, how best could one attack it? The only thing, and a most necessary thing, was for everyone to take all possible precautions. People were as likely to contract the epidemic during a walk as in the cinema, especially if they neglected to take necessary precautions. He thought the idea of widely distributing circulars in all languages, giving precise instructions—what precautions should be taken, would be a very excellent move. As to the opening of outside hospitals, or temporary sheds where patients could be treated, this was quite out of the question at present, as they had not sufficient hospital doctors as it was, and most certainly had none to spare for outside work.



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HONGKONG MAGISTRACY. ILLICIT OPIUM.

A Chinese was charged with being in unlawful possession of twenty taels of opium.

Sergeant Blackman stated that defendant was arrested on the *Honam*, and the opium was found round his waist.

Defendant informed the Magistrate that he was employed as a coolie to carry the opium.

Mr. Wolfe fined defendant \$300, with the alternative of three months' hard labour, and confiscated the opium.

DOCKYARD THEFT.

A Chinese, employed in the Naval Dockyard, was charged with stealing an Admiralty canvas belt.

Defendant said he bought the belt from Lascar Row. He was wearing it when arrested.

Mr. Wolfe remarked that it seemed strange that defendant, who was employed in the dockyard, was wearing a belt which had been stolen from the place, and fined him \$5, with the alternative of three weeks' hard labour.

A RESPECTABLE BEGGAR.

A respectable looking, well-dressed Chinese was charged with begging.

Sergeant Blackman stated that defendant accosted Europeans in Glenelg Street as they went home to tiffin. Defendant had been in gaol previously for a similar offence. He was a respectable man, and there seemed to be no cause why he should continue begging.

Defendant stated that he was a cripple. He did not molest passers-by.

Mr. Wood severely cautioned defendant and discharged him.

A LONG, LONG WAY TO— ABERDEEN.

A Chinese was charged with being a rogue and a vagabond.

It was stated that defendant was found in a cowshed on the Dairy Farm premises at Pokfulam at 9.30 p.m. on the 4th instant. Evidently, he intended to commit some unlawful act.

Defendant said he was going to Aberdeen in search of a friend, and the way being long and he weary, he tried to snatch a few moments' rest in the cowshed.

Mr. Wolfe: Two months' hard labour.

A CHINESE AUTOLYOUS.

A Chinese was charged with being in unlawful possession of a quantity of window-fasteners, and several panes of glass.

Sergeant Blackman stated that a Chinese detective on duty in Wellington Street noticed defendant carrying a parcel and ordered him to stop. Defendant immediately threw the parcel on to the ground and attempted to run away, but was arrested.

Defendant stated that he found the articles in a field.

Mr. Wood sentenced defendant to a month's hard labour.

BOY POSES AS DESERTER. PUNISHED, PUT IN A DRAFT, AND SENT TO FRANCE.

A 16-year-old boy who impersonated a deserter and went to France in remarkable circumstances was recently charged at Folkestone with unlawfully wearing a military uniform. He was Albert Hayes Hawk, of Nagbend-road, Ponders-end.

Whilst working in Sheffield the lad met a man of the Northumberland Fusiliers, who was an absentee after having come home on leave from France. Hawk obtained the man's uniform and papers and reported at the depot, where he was sentenced to 28 days for being absent. Before the sentence expired he was placed on a draft and sent to France, where his impersonation was discovered.

The lad told the magistrates that he wanted to go to fight the Germans. That was his only object in impersonating the soldiers. He had done no drills before going to the depot.

In discharging the boy the chairman said the magistrates were surprised that he was not found out before going to France.

COTTON AND YARN MARKET.

Messrs. Poliahwalla & Kotwall, cotton and yarn brokers, of Hongkong, in their report dated November 5th, state:—

Since our last report, on the 20th September, our yarn market has kept up very firm, and a fair volume of business both "spot and to-arrive" has been transacted at an advance of \$5 to \$10 per bale, during this interval of 8 weeks.

The heavy drop in exchange, coupled with the very small stock and restricted imports of yarn, have greatly induced buyers to resume operations that were suspended on account of the uncertainty of the peace situation, while holders, in view of Bombay condition, have in many instances met the views of buyers, with the result that greater part of the business has been effected in the last fortnight of the interval.

No. 10s yarn has remained in more request, as more than half of the total sales consist of this count.

At the close, the tone of our market, as quiet, as buyers now seem to have fulfilled their wants.

Total Sales—8,000 bales.

Bargains in Chinese hands—10,000 bales.

Arrivals.—Mail str. *Dilwara* and extra str. *Kavado Mary*, from Bombay, have brought in altogether 7,000 bales for Hongkong, and 5,000 bales for Shanghai.

Shanghai.—The same firm tendency has been kept up during the interval, and moderate business is reported at an advance of Tls. 3 per bale. Latterly, however, on account of money tightness the market is rather quiet.

Japanese Yarn.—Stocks seem to have run down and, supplies being scanty, business has passed on a very limited scale as under:—

Quotations are as follows.—Bales Nagasaki, No. 20s at \$275; bales 3 Horses, No. 16s at \$268; bales 3 Horses, No. 20s at \$276; 500 bales Yellow Joes, No. 20s at \$265/271; bales Setau, No. 13s at \$263; bales Setau, No. 20s at \$270; Blue Fish, No. 20s at \$270.

Raw Cotton.—New Chinese Cotton has made its first appearance in our market and 500 bales (loose bales) have changed hands at \$56 to \$60 per picul. There is no stock of Bengal cotton, and nominal quotations are \$47 to \$53 per picul.

THREE MINUTES DEAD. AMAZING SURGICAL CASE.

Dr. Carrick Robertson, of Auckland, contributes to the *New Zealand Medical Journal* a remarkable article illustrating the value of heart massage in cases of apparent death under an anæsthetic.

This is what he says:—

A sailor came to the Auckland Hospital with a septic thumb. It was decided that the thumb should be opened under a general anæsthetic. When the man was "under" the house surgeon noticed the abscess. As soon as he had done this he noticed that no bleeding took place from the incision, and this was the first intimation he had that the man's heart had stopped. It was then discovered that there was no radial pulse and the respirations were dying away. Artificial respiration was immediately resorted to, and I was sent for. On my arrival in the casualty room the man was quite white, and there were no heart sounds. Artificial respiration was going on, but there was no attempt at voluntary respiration. The man seemed quite dead, so I quickly put Iodine on the skin and made an incision in the upper right rectus region. Introducing my hand through this incision I was able to grasp the heart firmly in my hand, for the diaphragm was so flaccid that this was quite easy. I then waited for a few seconds to see if there were any muscular movement in the heart, but could feel none, so I squeezed the heart between the hand and the ribs several times, whereupon it gave a distinct but feeble kick, followed by slow and feeble contractions, which soon became bounding and rapid.

At this time the appearance of the man was quite alarming, for owing to the excessive pulsations in all the arteries of the body he almost seemed to lift off the couch with each beat. We were afraid there might be clot in the smaller vessels which required this excessive driving force to push them along. However, as events showed, no embolism or thrombosis took place, the wound was sewn up, and the man put to bed. On recovery he became maniacal and had to be put in a restraining sheet. He remained in this excited state for 12 hours; after this he quietened down, but was quite childish for another day, in two days' time he was quite normal, and could not remember coming to the hospital, or anything that happened for two days afterwards. I have had several cases of heart massage during the last year or two, but I have never seen so striking an example of its saving powers. The interest of this case lies particularly in the fact that at the lowest calculation this man must have been dead three minutes, probably five.

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(Occupying 8 to 10 Days).

"HAIKON" ... | Capt. A. E. Rodgins ... WEDNESDAY, 6th Nov. at 1 P.M.
"HAIKONG" ... | Capt. J. W. Evans ... TUESDAY, 12th Nov. at 1 P.M.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

For Freight and Passage, apply to—

DOUGLAS LAFRAIK & CO.,
General Managers.

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

APCAR LINE.

REGULAR SERVICE BETWEEN

CALCUTTA, STRAITS, SHANGHAI AND JAPAN PORTS

EASTWARD

WESTWARD

The above Steamers have excellent Saloon accommodation for Passengers and are fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a daily qualified surgeon.

Freight or Passage apply to

DAVID ISAACSON & CO., LTD.
Agents.

P. & O. S. N. CO.

ROYAL MAIL SERVICE

UNDER CONTRACT WITH HIS MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT
TO

MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

TAKING PASSENGERS AND CARGO TO

STRAITS, COLOMBO, INDIA, AUSTRALASIA, EGYPT, &c.

Steamers	Leave Hong Kong	Connecting Mail	Due at	Due at
Colombo	10.00 Noon	Str. from Colombo	Marseilles	London

When Passengers change Steamers at COLOMBO.
Accommodation in the connecting Steamer from COLOMBO is definitely reserved in Hongkong at the time of Booking.
On the Australian Route Tickets interchangeable with Orient Line.

SAILINGS DIRECT TO
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE AND
YOKOHAMA.

S.S.

LEAVE HONGKONG ABOUT

Passengers may travel by Railway in Japan between Ports of Call free of charge.

INTERMEDIATE STEAMERS

(Non-Transshipment)

IN ADDITION TO THE ABOVE MAIL STEAMERS,
WILL LEAVE DIRECT FOR

MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

Calling at SINGAPORE, PORT SWETTERHAM, PENANG, COLOMBO
AND PORT SAID.

CARRYING 1st AND 2nd SALOON PASSENGERS AT REDUCED RATES.
Proposed SAILINGS:

STEAMERS	Leave Hong Kong about	Leave S'pore about	Due at Marseilles if sailing about	Due at London about
The Intermediate	Service is	Temporarily	Suspended.	

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.
All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge and each Berth furnished with an Electric Reading Lamp.
Owing to the War in Europe Steamers and Sailing dates are liable to be cancelled or altered without notice.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

Consignees are reminded of the necessity to apply to the Company's Agents regarding arrival of consignments expected of which they have received documents or advice.
Any damaged packages must be left in the Godown for examination by the Consignee, and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. GODDARD & DUGLAS, at 10 A.M. on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS. All Claims must be presented within ten days of the Steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized. No Claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godown.
For Further Information, Passage Fares, Freight, Handbooks, Dates of Sailing, etc., apply to

P. L. KNIGHT,
Acting Superintendent.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

(JAPAN MAIL S.S. CO.)

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATION	STEAMER & DISPLACEMENT	SAILING DATES
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	KAGA MARU 12,300 tons	Wed. 6th Nov. 11 A.M.
YOKOHAMA	YOKOHAMA MARU 12,340 tons	Sat. 16th Nov. 11 A.M.
NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	NIKKO MARU 9,600 tons	Sat. 14th Dec. 11 A.M.
YOKOHAMA		
SHANGHAI, MOJI & KOBE	TENSHO MARU 7,000 tons	Fri. 15th Nov.
LONDON or LIVERPOOL via SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, DELAGOA BAY & CAPE TOWN		
MELBOURNE via MANILA, ZAMBOANGA, THURS. IS., TOWNVILLE, BRISBANE & SYDNEY		
NEW YORK via SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, SAN FRANCISCO & PANAMA CANAL		
BOMBAY via SINGAPORE, MALACCA & COLOMBO		
CALCUTTA via SINGAPORE, PENANG & BANGKOK		

§ Omitting Shanghai and/or Moji.

† Wireless telegraphy.

HONGKONG, VICTORIA, B.C., SEATTLE

VIA

MANILA, SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI & YOKOHAMA.

Operated by the magnificent and splendidly equipped passenger steamers "FUSHIMI MARU," "SUWA MARU," "KASHIMA MARU" and "KATORI MARU," each of over 20,000 tons displacement.

Next SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

1. SUWA MARU ... Mon. 25th Nov. at 11 A.M.

2. FUSHIMI MARU ... Thurs. 19th Dec. at 11 A.M.

§ Omitting Manila Eastbound.

For further information apply to

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
B. MOKI, Manager.

Telephone 253 and 223

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

SAN FRANCISCO LINE.

VIA SHANGHAI, INLAND SEA, JAPAN AND HONOLULU.
FAST AND LUXURIOUS MAIL STEAMERS.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to Change Without Notice.

Steamers	Tons	Leave Hongkong
SIBERIA MARU	20,000	THURS. 14th Nov.
TENYO MARU	23,000	MON. 25th Nov.
SHINYO MARU	22,000	WED. 18th Dec.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

HONGKONG to VALPARAISO via JAPAN, HONOLULU, SAN FRANCISCO, SAN PEDRO, SANTIAGO, BALBOA, GALLAO, ARICA, IQUIQUE, THEN ON BY TRANS-ANDAN ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES.

Steamers	Tons	Leave Hongkong
NIPPON MARU	11,800	Nov. 8th.

These are interchangeable with the CANADIAN PACIFIC OCEAN SERVICES, Ltd., and the PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.
Passengers may travel by Rail between Ports of Call in Japan free of Charge.
For full information as to rates, sailings, etc., apply to—
T. DAIGO, Manager, King's Building.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL LINES.

SERVICE TO AND FROM SHANGHAI

SERVICE TO AND FROM EUROPE.

Ports of call:—Shanghai, Hongkong, Haiphong, Saigon, Singapore, Colombo, Djibouti, Suez, Port Said, Marseilles.

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

For full particulars regarding sailings, apply to

TELEPHONE 740.

F. RADAMELLE,
Agent,
Queen's Building.

O. S. K.
OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

GENOA	Monthly service. Taking cargo on through Bills of Lading with transshipment at Bombay to Company's steamer.
MARSEILLES	Monthly direct service via Singapore and Port Said.
BUENOS AIRES, RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS	Monthly direct service via Singapore, MAURITIUS, DURBAN and CAPE TOWN.
BOMBAY, COLOMBO	Regular fortnightly service via Singapore.
BATAVIA, SOERABAYA, SAMARANG	Monthly direct service.
SYDNEY, MELBOURNE	Monthly service calling at AUCKLAND, N.Z., ADELAIDE.
VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE, TACOMA	Regular fortnightly services touching at intermediate ports in Japan and taking cargo to OVERLAND POINTS U. S. in connection with Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway.
"KUREHA MARU" ... SATURDAY, 18th Nov. at 3 P.M.	
"AFRICA MARU" ... TUESDAY, 25th Nov. at 3 P.M.	
KEELUNG, TAKAO, VIA SWATOW, AMOY	These steamers have excellent accommodation for 1st and 2nd class saloon passengers and will arrive at and depart from the Soon Yip wharf, near the Harbour Office.

For TAKAO via SWATOW AND AMOY.

"WOSHU MARU" ... THURSDAY, 7th Nov. at 8 A.M.

For KEELUNG via SWATOW AND AMOY.

"AMAKURA MARU" ... TUESDAY, 12th Nov. at 10 A.M.

For sailing dates and further particulars please apply to—

K. YAMASAKI,

Manager.

Tel. No. 744 and 745

No. 1, Queen's Building.

CHINA MAIL S.S. CO., LTD.

FREIGHT AND PASSENGERS

"NANKING" (15,000 tons, American Registry) "CHINA" (10,000 tons, American Registry)

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG FOR

SAN FRANCISCO

VIA SHANGHAI, JAPAN PORTS AND HONOLULU.

"NANKING" Jan. 9th, 1919. "CHINA" November 21st.

[An unsurpassed high-class passenger service.]

O. H. RITTER, Freight and Passenger Agent, Prince's Building, 100 House Street, Tel. 194-2.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

INWARD MAILS.

FROM	PER	DATE
Europe (via NEGAPATAM) ...	Steamer ...	9th Nov.

OUTWARD MAILS.

REGISTERED and PARCEL MAILS close 15 minutes earlier than the time given below unless otherwise stated.

FOR	PER	DATE
Shanghai, North China, & Japan via Kobe ...	Kaga Maru ...	Wednesday, 6th, 10.00 A.M.
*Shanghai and *North China ...	Shanghai ...	Wednesday 6th 10.00 A.M.
Straits and Bangkok ...	Van Waerwijck ...	Wednesday, 6th, 10.00 A.M.
Straits, Bangkok, Ceylon, Bombay, Aden, Egypt and *Europe via Suez ...	Registration ...	Wednesday, 6th, 8.45 A.M.
Shanghai, North China, Japan via Kobe, Honolulu, United States, Central, and South America, and Europe via San Francisco ...	Ecuador ...	Wednesday, 6th, 8.45 A.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow ...	Haitan ...	Wednesday, 6th, 1.00 P.M.
Bombay, Aden, Egypt and *Europe via Suez ...	Heine Maru ...	Wednesday, 6th, 1.00 P.M.
Formosa via Takao
Swatow, Amoy, and Formosa via Takao ...	Sochu Maru ...	Thursday, 7th, 8.00 A.M.
Fort Bayard, Hoihow and Haiphong ...	Song Ma ...	Thursday, 7th, 9.00 A.M.
Nientsin ...	Kueichow ...	Thursday, 7th, 11.00 A.M.
Straits and Bangkok ...	Tamara Maru No. 1 ...	Thursday, 7th, 2.00 P.M.
Swatow and *Bangkok ...	Liangchow ...	Friday, 8th, 8.00 A.M.
Java and Port Moresby via Batavia ...	Soerakarta ...	Friday, 8th, 9.00 A.M.
Sandakan ...	Mausang ...	Friday, 8th, 10.00 A.M.
Japan via Moji, Honolulu, United States, Central and South America, and Europe via San Francisco, *Salina Cruz, *Balboa, *Lima, *Callao, *Mollendo, *Arica, *Iquique, and *Valparaiso ...	Nippon Maru ...	Friday, 8th, 8.45 A.M.
Shanghai and North China ...	Suiyang ...	Friday, 8th, 11.00 A.M.
Philippine Islands ...	Yuenang ...	Friday, 8th, 2.00 P.M.
Java, Batavia and Port Moresby via Batavia ...	Tjilatjap ...	Saturday, 9th, 5.00 P.M.
Shanghai and North China ...	Wosang ...	Saturday, 9th, 5.00 P.M.
Shanghai and North China ...	Singon ...	Tuesday, 12th, 11.00 A.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow ...	Hai Hong ...	Tuesday, 12th, 1.00 P.M.

* Superscribed correspondence only.

LOCAL AND REGULAR MAILS OUTWARD.

FOR	ON WEEK-DAYS	ON SUNDAYS & HOLIDAYS
Tai O ...	Noon	11.00 A.M.
Tai Po ...	10.00 A.M.	10.00 A.M.
Cheung Chow ...	7.30 A.M.	11.30 A.M.
Shaukuk, Shatin, Sheungshui, Aitau, Hung Shan and Santing ...	4.00 P.M.	11.00 A.M.
Aberdeen, Sai Kung and Stanley ...	4.30 P.M.	11.00 A.M.
Canton and Samshui ...	7.30 A.M.	5.00 P.M.
Wuchow ...	4.00 P.M.	4.00 P.M.
Macao ...	1.30 P.M.	3.00 P.M.
Kongmoon ...	8.00 P.M.	5.00 P.M.
Namtan and Sammei ...	8.00 P.M.	5.00 P.M.
Shamshui ...	10.00 A.M.	10.00 A.M.

From Sheungwan Western Branch P.O.

FOR	ON WEEK-DAYS	ON SUNDAY	ON HOLIDAY
Macao ...	7.30 A.M.	8.30 A.M.	7.30 A.M.
Canton and Samshui ...	1.30 P.M.	9.30 P.M.	7.30 A.M.
Tai Ping Tung ...	9.30 P.M.	9.30 P.M.	9.30 P.M.
Shau Ki ...	9.30 P.M.	9.30 P.M.	9.30 P.M.
Kongmoon ...	8.00 P.M.	6.00 P.M.	6.00 P.M.
Kaukung ...	8.00 P.M.	6.00 P.M.	6.00 P.M.
Wuchow ...	4.00 P.M.	4.00 P.M.	4.00 P.M.

In the case of Mails closing before 9 a.m. Registration closes at 5 o'clock on the previous evening.

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1852.
HEAD OFFICE—LONDON.

Paid-up Capital ... £1,200,000
Reserve Funds ... £2,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors £1,200,000

FOREIGN EXCHANGE and General Banking business transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for 1 year or shorter periods at rates which will be quoted on application.

T. C. DOWNING, Manager.

Hongkong, May 18th, 1917.

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

THE Business of the above Bank is conducted by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

INTEREST on deposits is allowed on the Minimum Monthly Balances at 3 per cent. per annum.

Depositors may transfer at their option balances of \$100 or more to the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

For the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION,
N. J. STARR,
Chief Manager.

Hongkong, November 2nd 1914.

COMMERCIAL.

OPENING QUOTATIONS.

November 5th.	
On LONDON—	
Telegraphic Transfer ...	3/3 1/2
Bank Bill, on demand ...	3/3 1/2
Bank Bill, at 30 days' sight ...	3/4 1/2
Bank Bill, at 4 months' sight ...	3/4 1/2
Credit, at 4 months' sight ...	3/4 1/2
Documentary Bill, at 4 months' sight ...	3/4 1/2
On PARIS—	
Bank Bill, on demand ...	43 1/2
Credit, at 4 months' sight ...	44 1/2
On NEW YORK—	
Bank Bill, on demand ...	78 1/2
Credit, at 60 days' sight ...	78 1/2
On BOMBAY—	
Telegraphic Transfer ...	nom.
Bank Bill, on demand ...	nom.
On CALCUTTA—	
Telegraphic Transfer ...	nom.
Bank Bill, on demand ...	nom.
On SHANGHAI—	
Bank Bill, at sight ...	143 1/2
Private, 30 days' sight ...	143 1/2
On YOKOHAMA—On demand ...	143 1/2
On MANILA—On demand—Pescos ...	143 1/2
On SINGAPORE—On demand ...	143 1/2
On BATAVIA—On demand ...	143 1/2
On HONGKONG—On demand ...	143 1/2
On SHANGHAI—On demand ...	143 1/2
On BANGKOK—On demand ...	143 1/2
On SOERABAYA—On demand ...	143 1/2
GOLD LEAF, 100 fine, per tael ...	\$4.50
SILVER, per tael ...	\$4.50

FORTHCOMING EVENTS.

TODAY.

12.15 p.m.—Meeting of the Licensing Board in the Council Chamber.
TO-MORROW.
5.30 p.m.—Constitutional Reform Association of Hongkong, General Meeting in the Old Chamber of Commerce Room, City Hall.
9.15 p.m.—Performances of "The Baron's Mystery" at the Theatre Royal.

HONGKONG METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

Hongkong Observatory, November 5th.

	Previous Day at 8 p.m.	On Date at 8 a.m.	On Date at 3 p.m.
Barometer ...	29.94	29.93	29.92
Temperature ...	73	75	73
Humidity ...	74	68	73
Wind Direction ...	East	East	East
Force ...	4	3	3
Weather ...	0	0	0
Rain ...	0.02		

Highest open-air Temperature on 4th 79

Lowest open-air Temperature on 5th 74

THE CIGAR DE LUXE.



"PERFECTO" Actual Size.

"Golofina"

Of many fine Cigars, the finest.

Possesses a delicate flavour and bouquet which will give you a new appreciation of a good Cigar.

Sold in two sizes—

PERFECTOS AND BOUQUETS.

Obtainable at all Tobacconists.

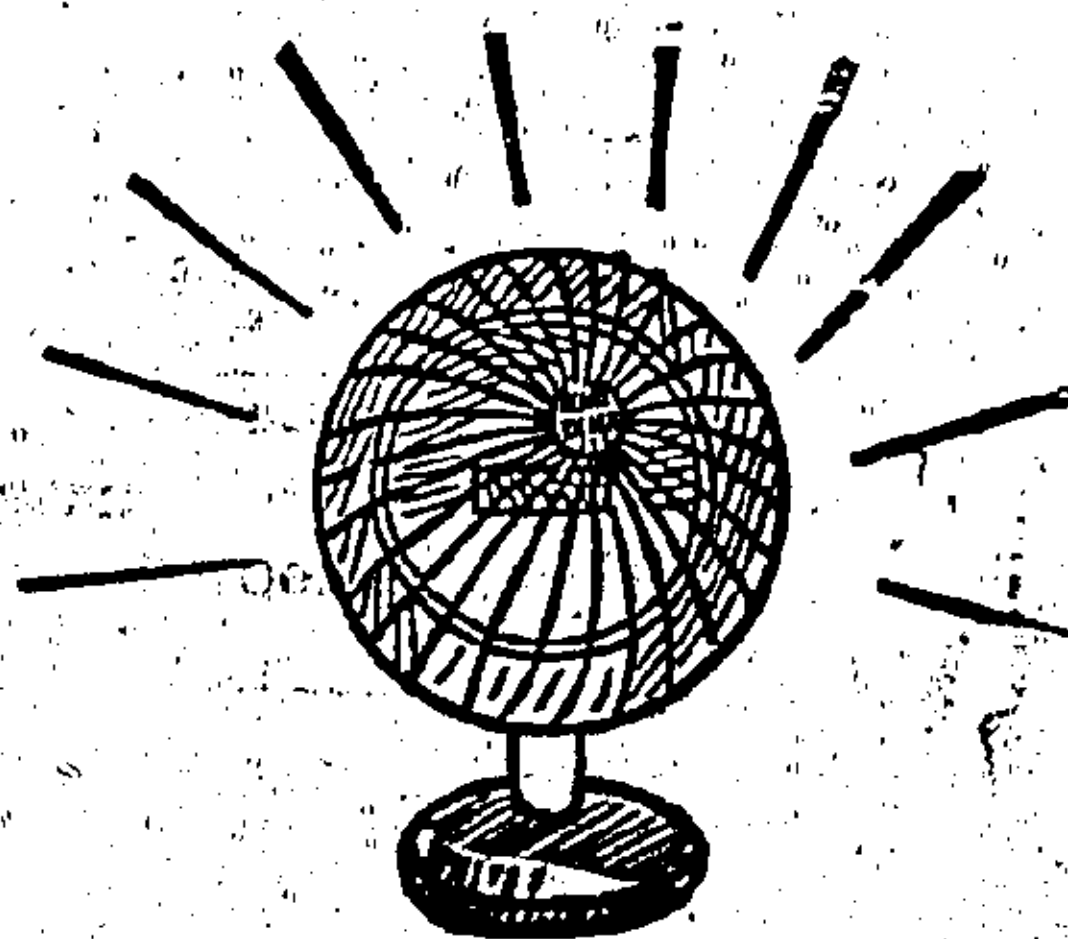
This advertisement is issued by British-American Tobacco Co., Ltd.

ELECTRICAL FITTINGS

For the latest types of Lamps and Radiators.

Visit our Electrical Show Room at 14, Des Vœux Road.

One centre ceiling light replaces four or five ordinary bulbs and gives a more diffused light with the "Brascollite" Fitting.



The cool sensation will soon be on us, so book your order in time for an economical and cheerful "Majestic" Radiator.

WILLIAM C. JACK & CO., LTD.

BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE (RENCH BANK).

Head Office: 10bis Rue La Fayette, Paris.

Capital ... Frs. 43,000,000

Reserves ... 50,000,000

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

Bangkok, Hongkong, Moukden, Shanghai, Canton, Nanking, Peking, Tientsin, Hankow, Yunnan, Hanoi, Pondichery, Vladivostok.

BANKERS:

IN FRANCE: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris, Credit Lyonnais, Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas, Credit Industriel et Commercial, Societe Generale.

IN LONDON: The National Provincial and Union Bank of England Ltd; Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais.

IN NEW YORK: J. P. Morgan & Co.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Every description of Banking and exchange business transacted.

A. SIRE, Acting Manager.

Hongkong, October 21st, 1913.

BANQUE INDUSTRIELLE DE CHINE.

SUSCRIBED CAPITAL ... Frs. 45,000,000

PAID UP ... 25,000,000

(1/3 of the Capital, i.e., Frs. 15,000,000 subscribed by the Government of the Chinese Republic.)

Chairman of the Board of Directors: Andre Berthelot

General Manager: A. J. Pernot

HEAD OFFICE:

74, Rue Saint-Lazare, PARIS.

BRANCHES:

Peking, Hankow, Tientsin, Shanghai, Yunnan, Moukden.

BANKERS:

In FRANCE: Societe Generale pour le Developpement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.

In LONDON: London County Westminster & Parr's Bank Ltd.

In NEW YORK: Redmond & Co.

Correspondents in the Chief Commercial Centres of the World.

Telegraphic Address: CHIBANKIND.

Interest on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Local Currency and in Gold.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Special facilities for French exchange.

M. BOUET DE JOURNEL, Manager.

HONGKONG BRANCH, Queen's Building, 5, Charter Road.

Hongkong, September 26th, 1913.

BANKS

THE BANK OF TAIWAN, LIMITED. (TAIWAN GINKO).

INCORPORATED BY SPECIAL IMPERIAL CHARTER, 1899.

Capital Subscribed ... Yen 30,000,000

Capital (Paid-up) ... 22,500,000

Reserve Funds ... 5,880,000

HEAD OFFICE:

TAIPEI, FORMOSA.

BRANCHES:

JAPAN—Tokyo, Yokohama, Kobe, Osaka.

FORMOSA—Gilan, Kapi, Fankou, Keelung, Fusan, Shichiku, Makung, Tachai, Tainan, Takow, Tamsui, Tolyen, Aik.

CHINA—Shanghai, Hankow, Kinkiang, Amoy, Focchow, Swatow, Canton.

OTHERS—Hongkong, Singapore, Soerabaya, Semarang, Batavia, Bombay, London, New York.

LONDON BANKERS:

CAPITAL AND COUNTRIES BANK, LONDON AND SOUTH-WESTERN BANK, PARIS BANK.

The Bank has Correspondents in the Commercial Centres in European Continent, Russia, Manchuria, Tsingtao, Chosen, Japan, Indo-China, Siam, India, Philippine Islands, Java, and other Dutch Indies, Australia, America, Africa, etc.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits at rates which will be quoted on application.

NAOKICHI YANAGITA, Manager.

HONGKONG BRANCH, 3, Des Vœux Road.

Hongkong, August 20th, 1913.

THE BANK OF CHINA GOVERNMENT BANK.

(SPECIALLY AUTHORIZED BY PRESIDENTIAL MANDATE OF 16th APRIL, 1913.)

Authorized Capital ... \$20,000,000

Paid-up Capital ... \$10,000,000

HEAD OFFICE—PEKING.

BRANCHES AND SUB-BRANCHES.

SHANGHAI: Nanking, Chinkiang, Yangchow, Wuchow, Wanchow, Anshing, Tientsin, Hankow, Soochow, HANKOW: Shashi, Ichang, Nanchang, Tientsin: Peking, Tongshan, Luanshan, Tsinghsien, Hsing-tai, HANGCHOW: Weichow, Shaochin, Chialian, Lanchow, Huchow, Ningpo, KANFOW: Changteh, Sinyang, Lohu, Chowku, TIANAN: Chowsan, Tushien, Linchi, Lintang, Tientsin, Tientsin, Haining, Chetoo, Langsoo, TAIYUAN: Yuncheng, Tientsin: CHANGCHUN: Kirin, Moukden, Newchwang, Dairen, Harbin, Tientsin, Tientsin, Chinkow, Antung, CANTON, KUNMING, PEKING, Kueihai, Suiyuan, etc., etc.

CANTON BRANCH.

Interest allowed on current accounts and Fixed Deposits. Terms on application. Every description of Banking business transacted, loans granted on approved securities. Special facilities for Home Exchange.

Hongkong, October 12th, 1914.

1183

BANKS

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid-up Capital ... \$15,000,000

Reserve Funds—Sterling ... \$15,000,000

Silver ... \$19,500,000

Reserve Liability of Proprietors \$15,000,000

Court of Directors:

Hon. Mr. P. H. HOLYOAK—Chairman.

G. T. M. ECKINS, Esq.—Deputy Chairman.

A. H. COMPTON, Esq.—Hon. Mr. D. Landale.

Hon. Mr. S. H. DODWELL, Esq.—F. V. D. PARR, Esq.

C. S. GUBBY, Esq.—W. L. PATTISON, Esq.

J. A. FLUMMER, Esq.

Chief Manager:

Hongkong—N. J. STARR, Esq.

Manager:

Shanghai—A. G. STEPHEN, Esq.

LONDON BANKERS:

LONDON COUNTY AND WESTMINSTER & PARR'S BANK, LIMITED.

HONGKONG INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Account at the rate of Two per cent. per annum on the Daily Balance.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS.

For 3 months, 2 1/2 per cent. per annum.

" 6 " 3 " " "

" 12 " 4 " " "

" N. J. STARR, Chief Manager.

Hongkong, October 16th, 1913.

THE MERCHANT BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE: 15, Gracechurch St., London.

Authorized Capital ... £1,500,000

Subscribed ... 1,125,000

Paid-up ... 662,500

Reserve Fund ... 660,000

BANKERS:

THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LIMITED.

Branches: Bombay, Calcutta, Hongkong, Kanton, Penang, Rangoon, Singapore, Shanghai, Suez, Yokohama.

HONGKONG BRANCH.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

INTEREST allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance and on Fixed Deposits at rates that may be ascertained on application.

C. CHAMPKIN, Acting Manager.

No. 7, Queen's Road Central.

Hongkong, May 28th, 1913.

Printed and Published by HENRY ADOLPHUS CARTWRIGHT, for THE HONGKONG DAILY PRESS, LTD., at 10A, Des Vœux Road Central, Victoria, Hongkong; don Office: 121, Fleet Street, E.C.